THE COSHOCTON AGE.

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HAY & RANSOM'S COLUMN.

A FEW WORDS

—TO—

THE PEOPLE

Of Coshocton County.

Dry Goods are lower at the present time than they have been for years. It is impossible for them to get lower. The glaring advertisements that are put before the people leads them to think that they can buy at least one-third cheaper than they could one year ago, but it is not true. There is no doubt about buying cheap goods at cheap prices, that you always could do. But what we offer you at low prices we are not afraid to show you the ticket so you can see the make of it.

We just received a case of Brown Muslins that we are selling at 6 cents per yard. This is good heavy sheeting. Also have the best in the county at 5c.

Remember, we have just two cases of the best make of Prints that we are closing out at 5c. per yard.

Be sure and call and get a dress pattern for 50c. We will not choke you off on 5 yards, but will sell you a full dress pattern or a full bolt.

Crashes, Table Damask, Napkins and Towels very low.

We want to say a few words in regard to Black Gros Grain Silks. We buy our Silks in full 100 yard pieces, so if you buy 16 yards and don't have enough you can match it exact, where if you buy a 16 yard piece and they can not furnish you with more that will match exactly your dress is ruined, because it is impossible to get two pieces of Silk exactly alike, no matter what they say, you can not find any two of the same brand alike in shade and quality. Prices of our Silks are $1.00, 1.25, 1.50, 1.75, 2.00, 2.25, 2.50, 2.75, 3.00. Every piece guaranteed.

Some may think we have more or less old goods in our store, but we have this much to say, if any person will point us out two pieces of Dress Goods, or in fact anything, that the old firm had during their administration, we will present them with the finest dress pattern in our house. The old goods were invoiced to us so that we got rid of every piece, closing them all out at 10c. per yard.

We have now the largest, best selected and cheapest stock in this county. Seeing is believing, so call and see if what we say is not true.

We also carry the largest stock of Carpets in the county.

Yours Truly,

Hay & Ransom,

Lee & Rossor

COUNTY AND VICINITY.

SERVICES at Trinity Church Sunday evening at 7.30.

SERVICES at the Baptist Church Sunday at 7:30 o'clock P. M. Sabbath School at 9:30 A. M.

MRS JAMES OVERHOLT who lived on the Clark farm a few miles east of Coshocton died Sunday of asthma Her age was 32.

THE stone for the foundation of round house and turn-table for the Connotton Valley Railway is being placed upon the ground.

CITIZENS of Coshocton are requested by the G. A. R. to decorate their residences and places of business with flags, on Memorial Day.

RICHARD LANNING Post No. 69, G. A. R., mustered in six new recruits last Thursday evening. The Post has completed all arrangements for Decoration Day.

THE school house at Gann, just over the Knox county line, was struck by lightning Tuesday and knocked into smithereens. School had just been dismissed.

THE ladies of Trinity Episcopal Church will give an ice cream, cake, and lemonade Festival in a room in the Park Hotel building on the afternoon and evening of Memorial Day.

MR. JOHN A. HESKETT, a well known Coshocton boy, now a resident of East Liberty, is the father of an eight pound boy, and "it has come to stay, and don't you forget it." We extend congratulations.

IN OUR advertising columns on page 8, will be found notice of a work that will not only be of great interest to Masons, but to all who are interested in secret societies. Read it and then buy a copy.

FROM the Daily Independent, of Raton, New Mexico, we learn of the organization of Sedgwick Post No. 37, G. A. R., with Capt. T. W. Collier, a former publisher of THE AGE, now a leading business man of that town, as Commander.

AUTHORITIES from Linton township were in Coshocton Thursday looking for one James Reed, who is charged with stealing a suit of clothes from a Mr. Douglass, and obtaining $5 in money from Mr. Joe Chatterton by false pretenses.

A CURIOSITY—A solicitor for a Coshocton newspaper discovered in Holmes county, a few days ago a man 65 years old who had never seen a newspaper. Holmes county, it will be remembered, always gives a round Democratic majority.

JOHN HARRISON, an Irish laborer on the Connotton Valley Railway, Wednesday attempted to board a Pan Handle freight train while in motion, and slipping, a wheel passed over his left foot crushing two toes so badly that amputation was necessary.

H. N. STOCKMAN, Tuner and Repairer of Pianos and Organs; also instructions given on the Piano, Organ and Violin at reasonable terms. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed. Leave orders at Compton's Music Store or Lee's Drug Store. Address Box 226, Coshocton, O.

OUR exchanges are warning people to look out for a couple of frauds who are traveling under different aliases, claiming to be Government pensions agents in search of those entitled to an increase of pension. They demand $5 in advance to look up the claim. The Government has no such agents.

A FARMER in a neighboring county has just been victimized out of $160. He bought lightning rods and paid for them to traveling peddlers. Afterward when they were put up, he gave a receipt to the two men doing the work merely to prove that they had done so. The receipt has turned out as a bankable note.

THE Coshocton correspondent of the Columbus Evening Dispatch is entitled to a leather medal. Writing from here under date of May 21, he says: "In the southern part of this county there was the heaviest hail storm ever known, on Tuesday of last week. *It fell to the depth of four or five inches*"

THE COSHOCTON AGE has determined to start a daily paper. Our friend Meek has the ability to make a good daily paper, and the enterprising town of Coshocton will doubtless give him a living support. The time is not far distant when every town of the size of Coshocton or Cambridge will support a daily.—Guernsey Daily Times.

WE acknowledge the receipt of an invitation from Zanesville Typographical Union, No. 199 to be present at their "first Grand Terpsichorean Festival" Decoration evening May 29th, and regret that we can not be present, for two reasons. The distance is to great to walk, and we don't know any more about dancing than a sheep does about printing.

A RUMOR was current about Coshocton some few days ago to the effect Mr. M. V. Mizer who recently went to New Mexico from this town, had been robbed of all his money, while enroute from Ohio to Raton, N. M. Mr. A. H Thomson writes to say the rumor is false and that no such misfortune befell Mr. Mizer. His friends will be glad to learn of this.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.—The Republicans of Coshocton county are requested to meet in mass convention in City Hall, Coshocton, Saturday, May 26, at 1:30 P. M., to select five delegates and five alternates to the Republican State Convention to be held at Columbus Tuesday and Wednesday, June 5 and 6. By order of committee. E. J. Stickle, Chairman.

WE BELIEVE Coshocton county can consistently claim to be possessed of the "Jumbo" of the human race, considering his age. Master William C. Overholt, the thirteen year old son of John Overholt, of Keene township, stands about four feet nine inches in height and weighs 170 pounds. He is built from the ground up, in symmetrical shape, and is the very picture of health and agility.

REV. E. HINGELEY and family, of Coshocton has removed to New Philadelphia where he has built himself a comfortable and commodius residence. Rev Hingeley is presiding Elder of the New Philadelphia District, and finds it more convenient and pleasant to dwell at the capital. He and his estimable family are cordially welcomed by all our people.—[New Philadelphia Advocate.

THERE are in all 99 saloons in Wayne county—31 in Wooster and 68 in the other towns and villages of the county. About five have been closed under the Scott law in Wooster. In two or three villages the citizens are making endeavors to have their respective village councils pass ordinances under the new law prohibiting the sale of liquor in said villages.—Wayne County Ex.

THE young men who sport paste diamonds, gold headed canes, smoke fine cigars, and lounge and ogle on street corners are not the future men of business and influence. They are but the coming drones, who will live off of the world without making it any better, and will die and not be missed. As a rule, the sooner they go the better for their families and for society at large.

DODGE CITY, Kansas, a week ago, was in an insurrectionary mood, because of the people taking the law into their own hands and compelling a gang of gamblers and outlaws to leave the town. Among the gang that was compelled to leave, the associated press names Charles Bassett. It is presumed this is the one-armed Bassett, of Newcomerstown, who has figured so prominently in criminal affairs in Ohio the past year or more.

TRACK laying on the Connotton Valley Railway has been completed by extending a spur down Orange street to intersect the Pan Handle track. Negotiations are now being made between the two roads to put in a transfer track and station near the present freight depot of the Pan Handle, and it is believed terms will be agreed upon this week. It is undoubtedly to the interests of both roads and to the town of Coshocton, that such arrangements be completed.

A CARD.—Lafayette township May 15th, 1883. To whom it may concern. This is to certify that I received by the hand of W. A. Mize Agent of the Ohio Farmer's Ins. Co., eight hundred dollars in full for house and contents which was destroyed by fire in March last, and was honorably adjusted and promptly paid to my full satisfaction. I there-fore reccommend the company to all who may desire good insurance and fair dealing. H. W. ARONHALT.

A SPECIAL from Canton to the Cleveland Leader says: "Canton is determined the Connotton Valley Railway shall not remove its shop from this city to Coshocton because of liberal offers of ground and money and Mr. Aultman to-day headed a subscription list with five hundred dollars and started out to leceur five thousand for it. If it comes to that it might be well for Coshocton to take a hand in the game and offer some extra inducements to have the shops ocated here.

WE HAVE received a copy of the Raton, N. M., Daily Indepenent, containing an exhaustive description of the ranch of Col. Joe Dwyer. It is too lengthy for an insertion this week but will appear later. The stock on the ranch is composed of 3500 head of cattle, 3,000 improved merino sheep and 400 head of horses. It is probably the most extensive ranch in the Territory, and we know of no one on God's foot stool who is better entitled to such blessings or more capable of enjoying them than Mr. Dwyer.

A RUNNING race has been arranged for on the splendid half-mile track on the grounds of the Coshocton County Agricultural Society, to take place on Saturday, June 2, for a purse of $60, the first horse to take $40 and the second $20. The following horses will compete: Thomas Wiggin's b. m. Jennie Wiggins; Frank Rehard's b. g. Hazzard; Adam Haller's b. g., Butcher Boy; Elijah Richeson's b. g. Bald Hornet. All are green, but possessed of considerable speed, and the race will undoubtedly be interesting.

THE Auditors of the several counties through which the Connotton Valley Railway passes, met in Canton last Friday to appraise the road for taxation purposes: The main line of road, from Cleveland to Sherrardsville and to Buena Vista, was appraised at $4,000 per mile; the unfinished line from Buena Vista to Coshocton at $2,500 per miles the Minerva branch, at $1,800 per mile; the rolling stock, at $1,500 per mile; station houses, water tanks, &c., at $30,660; the fixed machinery, at $2,100; the tools and supplies at $3,200.

THE Morgan Run Coal Company and the County Commissioners have not agreed upon terms for a right of way across the Infirman farm. The Commissioners first asked $1600 and an agreement to haul all coal that might be mined on the farm and upon the farms of others whose lands were not leased to the company. The company would not entertain the proposition, and the Commissioners now offer to accept $1000 and an agreement to haul coal that may in the future be mined on the county farm. The company have the matter under consideration.

MEMORIAL SERVICES.—M. E. Church, Coshocton, May, 27, 1883, Richard Lanning Post, No. 69, G. A. R., will attend services next Sunday at 11 o'clock A. M., in a body. The following exercises will be carried out:

Voluntary—Band.
Reading Order—P. C., E. J. Pocock
Voluntary—Choir.
Reading Scripture and Prayer.
Hymn National.
Sermon—J. H. Conkle.
National Hymn.
Address by Chaplain D. Trichler
Prayer.
Anthem.
Benediction.
All ex-soldiers invited to attend.

CONVENTION RATES—MAKING PREPARATIONS FOR THE REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRATIC GATHERINGS.—The following rates have been secured on the railroads entering Columbus for the Republican State Convention June 5 and 6, and the Democratic State Convention June 20 and 21. These rates hold good for June 4, 5, 6, and 7, and for June 19, 20, 21 and 22, after which such tickets are void. The Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St Louis in all branches will charge two cents per mile each way. Excursion tickets will be on sale at all their stations. The road anticipates a larger attendance at both Conventions this year than was ever known before, and are making ample preparations for the transportation.

KEENE PROGRAMME FOR MEMORIAL DAY.—The procession will form at 9 o'clock A. M. in front of Town Hall and march to the M. E. Cemetery and decorate graves there; then to Presbyterian Cemetery and decorate graves there; then to soldier's monument and decorate there, after which the procession will disband for dinner. The procession will reform at 1 o'clock P. M. in front of Town Hall and march to speakers' stand in Presbyterian church grove, where the exercises for the afternoon will consist of speeches and music, vocal and instrumental. The Chili cornet band will be present. Good speakers have been furnished. Addresses will be made by Rev. Hushour, Mr. J. S. Elliot and Mr. F. M. Oglevie.

MR. F. X. FRITCHEY, for many years a resident of Coshocton, died Tuesday morning May 22, at the residence of his son, Mr. Will Fritchey, Allegheny city, and his remains were brought to Coshocton where they received interment in the Coshocton cemetery. Mr. Fritchey was born in Hufinger, Grand Dukdom of Baden, Germany, on the third day of March, 1806. At the age of 19 he emigrated to the United States, arriving in New York June 11, 1825. He first located in Chambersburg, Pa., and Zanesville, Ohio, and then came to Coshocton in 1832, where he has since made his home. For the past few years he has experienced misfortune and trouble, but bore up bravely. He is well known to every man woman and child in the town, and was followed to the grave by many friends.

THE violent rains of the first three days of this week seem to have prevailed over the entire State and through the north and west. In this county the streams were considerably swollen, but not to such an extent as to cause damage. Farmers who had corn planted will in many instances be compelled to replant, the seed having been destroyed by rotting. But little wind prevailed here, but in northern Ohio it took the form of violent wind and was accompanied by heavy and incessant rain. In Cleveland trees, telegraph poles, and store signs were thrown down. Snow is reported from various parts. In Logan county the snow was five inches deep. In Cincinnati snow fell on the hill tops and lay on the roofs and trees to the depth of one and two inches. Many branches of the trees were broken down. The snow laid on over night, but left no form of blight on fruit or leaves. In Illinois and Michigan ice was formed to the thickness of half an inch.

THE Daily Times of Cambridge booms Hon. Jonathan Rose, of that county, for Member of the State Board of Public Works, and gives as a reason for his nomination, that "he is at once a skilled mechanic, a practical farmer, and a man of general affairs. Chosen to the responsible office of Commissioner of Guernsey county, he was continued for nine years in that position with an overwhelming majority at each succeeding election, and when he had served the greatest length of time the custom of his party accorded, he retired with the warmest approval of the people of all parties. His public life was such as to give him familiarity with the matters of court houses, jails, bridges, public highways, and so forth, and though he was quick to perceive and decide upon the exigencies that arose, his judgment was seldom at fault, as succeeding time has proven." From this it is evident Mr. Rose would make an acceptable candidate, and the Convention could not do better than give heed to his claims.

YOUR PAPER.—It becomes necessary for us to say to our friends who have changed their place of residence and their post office address since they subscribed for THE COSHOCTON AGE, that we cannot possibly change the address of their paper until we are informed of their former address and above all, their names. Now here is an exact copy of a postal we received this week: "May 13th, 1883. Dear Sir:—Please send my paper to Clark Center, Clark Co., Ills." Certainly We would do so with pleasure; but who are you and where did you get your paper before you went to Clark Center? No name is signed to this postal card, and it would be necessary for us to employ some of Pinkerton's detectives, at a probable cost of several hundred dollars, to change the address of this one paper; and yet if THE AGE does not reach him this week he will quite likely order the paper to be stopped instanter. We repeat, that it is absolutely necessary for such persons to send us their name and *former address* before we can change their paper on our mailing list.

THE DAILY AGE.—One week from to-day (Saturday) the initial number of THE COSHOCTON DAILY AGE will make its appearance, and will be left at every house in Coshocton and Roscoe, and sent to neighboring towns that can be reached on the day of publication. The paper will consist of four pages, seven columns to the page, and will contain not less than six columns of telegraphic news daily, all the local news—rich, rare and racy—we mean all—nothing shall escape—and an amount of entertaining matter that will make it interesting to the business man, the laboring man, the lady in the parlor, the cook in the kitchen, the blushing young girl and the simpering old maid. We are determined to make it a household necessity, and shall expect the old to look for it, the middle aged to run for it, and the young to cry for it. Some have predicted failure for the enterprise, and others have patted us on the shoulder and declared it was a good thing and should succeed. That is the kind of talk we like to hear, and if every man will talk that way and act accordingly it will surely win. If the time has not arrived it is not far distant in the future, when towns like Coshocton will support daily newspapers, and the one that does not will be considered old fogy. We believe the time is here, and THE AGE promptly steps to the front to supply the demand. Demonstrate that the town is alive by becoming a regular patron of THE COSHOCTON DAILY AGE.

Court of Common Pleas.

Court met pursuant to adjournment, on Thursday May 17th, Hon. Wellington Stilwell on the bench. The following cases have been disposed of: Ben Clark, indicted for assault and battery, entered a plea of guilty and was ordered to pay a fine of $5 and the costs of prosecution.

Nancy M. Richcreek administratrix vs David Richcreek et al, sale in partition confirmed and deeds ordered to be made to purchasers.

E. T. Spangler vs Harrison Wagoner and Elija Wagoner; judgment for $210.50.

Mary B. Robinson vs James W. Robinson; judgment revived for $500 with interest from May 24th, 1876.

James Hunter vs. Sarah Kiger et. al.; judgment for $26.75, and order for sale of mortgaged premises.

Thomas McDermott vs. Eliza Burns et. al., partition of real estate ordered.

Martha Hannah Alvord vs. Coryden Alexis Alvord, divorce granted to plaintiff, and plaintiff restored to her maiden name of Martha Hannah Baker and awarded the custody of her minor child.

Farley Connerty vs. Ella May Connerty; legal title of real estate decreed to plaintiff.

Henry Alpeter vs. Catherine Alpeter; divorce granted to plaintiff.

Adam McCain vs Hester J. McCain; divorce granted to plaintiff, and the custody of minor child awarded to him.

The State of Ohio vs John Crawford and Thomas Derr, indictment for robbery; tried to a jury, verdict guilty.

The State of Ohio vs Robert A Gray, recognizance forfeited.

WE SHALL be glad to see all our friends next week and especially on Decoration Day. Come and see our soldiers' graves strewn with flowers, see the "boys" in line, hear the grand address, the excellent music, beautiful recitations, and give all the day you can to memory of the dead heroes, bring your trade and before and after these exercises we will be only too glad to sell you what you want.

J. POCOCK & SONS.

READY mixed Paints, all colors, at Compton's.

FISH.

Before buying Fish elsewhere call at McNeil & Johnson's and get prices.

IT TAKES THE LEAD.

Another beautiful lot of White Sewing Machines arrived this morning at the office of J. W. Shaw, Main street, opposite the Postoffice. The White is the most popular machine manufactured. Shaw sold two yesterday,—one to Mrs. Powell and one to her daughter, Mrs. Jas Lockert, making the fifth machine in that family, and all White Machines. The White takes the cake by people of good judgment and good taste. J. W. Shaw, Agent, Main Street, Coshocton.

PERSIAN Insect Powder for sale at Compton's.

PRUNES, the best in the market, at McNeil & Johnson's.

WORTH OF REMEMBERANCE,

That Burns, the Jeweler, can show a larger line of Watches of all kinds to select from than any house in this or adjoining counties.

TRY the Empire Horse and Cattle Food. For sale only by McNeil & Johnson.

BROWN Cultivators, the best, for sale by E. McDonnald.

STREW FLOWERS

Upon the graves of fallen heroes next Wednesday, and then drop into the store of Burns', the Jeweler, and examine his fine line of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry.

THE best 2 for 5 and 3 for 10 cents Cigar in town at Compton's.

FARM Wagons, Sulky Rakes, Double Shovel Plows, and Cultivators, cheap, at E. McDonnald's.

MCNEIL & JOHNSON'S C. O. D. Store will be open on Decoration Day, and they will be glad to see any of their customers on that day.

BUGGIES and Spring Wagons at E. McDonnald's, cheap.

THE ORATORY

Of Rev. G. W. Pepper next Wednesday will both charm and instruct, but the probabilities are, nothing will there be enumerated that will excel in grandeur the magnificent line of Watches, Clocks, and all kinds of Jewelry, to be seen in the Store of Burns, the Jeweler.

HARDWARE marked down at E. McDonnald's.

CALL on Compton for fine Perfumes and Toilet Soaps.

BOOTS and SHOES.

Hats and Caps,

Men's Fine Shoes,

Boys' Fine Shoes,

Ladies' Fine Shoes,

Misses' Fine Shoes,

Never Better,

Never Cheaper,

For Yourself and Family.

Nice New stock. Call and see, at

J. G. Magaw's

Coshocton, O.

DO YOU

Want to buy a Carpet this Spring? Come right to us and see what a bargain we will give you.

SELBY'S.

Do you want any Ladies' or Children's Trimmed Hats? Come and see what a nice lot of new and nobby ones we have at fifty per cent. less than they are sold at elsewhere.

SELBY'S.

Do you want a new Parasol? We have just received an elegant line from one of the best manufacturers in the world, all bought at a bargain for cash, and we are selling them 25 per cent. cheaper than you can buy them elsewhere.

SELBY'S.

Do you want anything in Dry Goods, Fancy Goods or Notions? We are giving big bargains in Dress Goods, Silks, Muslins, Cottonades, Ginghams, Calicos, &c., &c. We have'nt room here to quote prices on every article, but remember, we beat any prices quoted.

SELBY'S.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

THE HALF-CASTE.

AN OLD GOVERNESS'S TALE---FOUNDED ON FACT.

BY MISS MULOCK.

"We know what we are, but we know not what we may be," as my quaintly clever niece and name-child Cassia, a great reader and quoter of Shakspeare, would say. And truly, who could have thought that I, a plain governess, should in my old age have become a writer. Yet I cannot invent a plot—I must write nothing but truth. Here I pause, recollecting painfully that in my first sentence I have sinned against truth by entitling Cassia my "niece and name-child," when, strictly speaking, she is neither the one nor the other. She is no blood relation at all, and my own name happens to be Cassandra. I always disliked it heartily until Mr. Sutherland called me—— But I forgot that I must explain a little.

Mr. Sutherland was—no, thank Heaven!—is, a very good man; a friend of my late father, and of the same business—an Indian merchant. When in my twenty-fifth year my dear father died, and we were ruined—a quiet way of expressing this, but in time one learns to speak so quietly of every pang—Mr. Sutherland was very kind to my mother and to me. I remember, as though it were yesterday, one day, when he sat with us in our little parlor, and hearing my mother calling me "Cassie," said laughingly that I always put him in mind of a certain Indian spice. "In fact," he added, looking affectionately at my dear, gentle, little mother, and approvingly—yes, it was approvingly, at me—"in fact, I think we three sitting thus, with myself in the center, might be likened to myrrh, aloes, and cassia." One similitude was untrue; for he was not bitter but "sweet as summer." However, from that time he always called me Cassia. I rather like the name, and latterly it was very kind of him to—— There I am forestalling my history again!

When I was twenty-five, as I said, I first went out as governess. This plan was the result of many consultations between my mother and myself. A hard thing was my leaving home; but I found I could thereby earn a larger and more regular salary, part of which being put by, would sometime enable me to live altogether with my mother. Such were her plannings and hopes for the future. As for my own——But it is idle to dwell upon things so long past. God knew best, and it all comes to the same at the end of life.

It was through Mr. Sutherland that I got my first situation. He wrote my mother a hurried letter, saying he had arranged for me to enter a family concerning whom he would explain before my departure. But something hindered his coming; it was a public meeting, I remember; for, though still a young man, he was held in much honor among the city merchants, and knew the affairs of India well, from early residence there. Of course, having those duties to fulfill, it was natural he should not recollect my departure; so I started without seeing him, and without knowing more of my future abode than its name, and that of my employer. It was a Yorkshire village, and the gentleman whose family I was going to was a Mr. Le Poer.

My long journey was dreary—God knows how dreary! in youth one suffers so much; and parting from my mother was any time a sufficient grief. In those days railways were not numerous, and I had to journey a good way by coach. About eleven at night I found myself at my destination. At the door a maid-servant appeared; no one else: it was scarcely to be expected by "the governess." This was a new and sad "coming home" to me. I was shown to my bedroom, hearing, as I passed the landing, much rustling of dresses and "squittling" away of little feet. (I ought to apologize for that odd expression, which I think I learned when I was quite a child, and used to go angling with my father and Mr. Sutherland. It means a scattering off in all directions, as a shoal of minnows do when you throw a pebble among them.) I asked if the family were gone to bed, and was informed "no;" so I arranged my dress and went down-stairs, unconsciously reassured by the fact that the house was neither so large nor so aristocratic as my very liberal salary had inclined me to expect.

"Who shall I say, miss?" asked the rather untidy servant, meeting me in the lobby, and staring with all her eyes, as if a stranger were some rare sight.

"Miss Pryor," I said, thinking regretfully that I should be henceforth that, and not "Cassia;" and seeing the maid still stared, I added, with an effort: "I am the new governess."

So under that double announcement I appeared at the parlor-door. The room was rather dark: there were two candles; but one had been extinguished, and was being hurriedly relighted as I entered. At first I saw nothing clearly: then I perceived a little pale lady sitting at one end of the table, and two half-grown up girls, dressed in "going-out-to-tea" costume, seated primly together on the sofa. There was a third; but she vanished out of one door as I entered the other.

"Miss Pryor, I believe?" said a timid voice—so timid that I could hardly believe that it was a lady addressing her governess. I glanced at her: she was a little woman with pale hair and light eyes — frightened-looking eyes — that just rose and fell in a minute. I said "I was Miss Pryor, and concluded I addressed Mrs. Le Poer." She answered, "Yes, yes;" and held out, hesitatingly, a thin, cold, bird-like hand, which I took rather warmly than otherwise; for I felt really sorry for her evident nervousness. It seemed so strange for anybody to be afraid of me. "My daughters, Miss Pryor," she then said, in a louder tone. Whereupon the two girls rose, courtesied, blushed—seemingly more from awkwardness than modesty—and sat down again. I shook hands with both, trying to take the initiative, and make myself sociable and at home—a difficult matter, my position feeling much like that of a fly in an ice-house.

"These are my pupils, then?" said I, cheerfully. "Which is Miss Zillah?"—for I remembered Mr. Sutherland had mentioned that name in his letter, and its peculiarity naturally struck me.

The mother and daughters looked rather blankly at each other; and the former said: "This is Miss Le Poer and Miss Matilda—Zillah is not in the room at present."

"Oh, a third sister?" I observed.

"No," rather pertly answered Miss Le Poer; "Zill is not our sister at all, but only a sort of distant relation of pa's, whom he is very kind to and maintains at his own expense, and who mends our stockings and brushes our hair of nights, and whom we are very kind to also."

"Oh, indeed!" was all I said in reply to this running stream of very provincially-spoken and unpunctuated English. I was rather puzzled, too; for if my memory was correct—and I generally remembered Mr. Sutherland's letters very clearly, probably because they were themselves so clear—he had particularly mentioned my future pupil, Zillah Le Poer, and no Miss Le Poer besides. I waited with some curiosity for the girl's reappearance; at last I ventured to say: "I should like to see Miss Zillah. I understood"—here I hesitated, but thought afterward that plain speech was best—"I understood from Mr. Sutherland that she was to be my pupil."

"Of course, of course," hastily said the lady, and I fancied she colored slightly. "Caroline, fetch your cousin."

Caroline sulkily went out, and shortly returned, followed by a girl older than herself, though clad in childish, or rather servant fashion, with short petticoats, short sleeves, and a big brown-holland pinafore. "Zill wouldn't stay to be dressed," explained Caroline, in a loud whisper to her mother; at which Mrs. Le Poer looked more nervous and uncomfortable than ever.

Meanwhile I observed my pupil. I had fancied the Zillah so carefully intrusted to my care by Mr. Sutherland to be a grown young lady, who only wanted "finishing." I even thought she might be a beauty. With some surprise, I found her a half-caste girl—with an olive complexion, full Hindoo lips, and eyes very black and bright. She was untidily dressed; which looked the worse, since she was almost a woman grown; though her dull, heavy face had the stupidity of an ultra-stupid child. I saw all this; for somehow—probably because I had heard of her before—I examined the girl rather closely. Zillah herself stared at me much as if I had been a wild animal, and then put her finger in her mouth with a babyish air.

"How do you do, my dear?" said I, desperately, feeling that all four pair of family-eyes were upon me. "I hope we shall be good friends soon." And I put out my hand.

At first the girl seemed not to understand that I meant to shake hands with her. Then she irresolutely poked out her brown fingers, having first taken the precaution to wipe them on her pinafore. I made another remark or two about my being her governess, and her studying with her cousins, at which she opened her large eyes with a dull amaze, but I never heard the sound of her voice.

It must have been now near twelve o'clock. I thought it odd the girls should be kept up so late; and began at last to speculate whether I was to see Mr. Le Poer. My conjectures were soon set at rest by a loud pull at the door-bell, which made Mrs. Le Poer spring up from her chair, and Zillah vanish like lightning. The two others sat cowed, with their hands before them, and I myself felt none of the bravest. So upon this frightened group the master of the house walked in.

"Hullo, Mrs. Le Poer! Cary! Zill, you fool! Confound it, where's the supper?" (I might have asked that, too, being very hungry.) "What the deuce are you all about?"

"My dear!" whispered the wife, beseechingly, as she met him at the door, and seemed pointing to me.

Certainly I could not have believed that the voice I just heard belonged to the gentleman who had now entered. The gentleman, I repeat; for I never saw one who more thoroughly looked the character. He was about fifty, very handsome, very well dressed—his whole mien bespeaking that stately, gracious courtliness which now, except in rare instances, belongs to a past age. Bowing, he examined me curiously, with a look that somehow or other made me uncomfortable. He seemed viewing over my feminine attractions as a horse-dealer does the points of a new bargain. But soon the interest of the look died away. I knew he considered me as all others did—a very plain and shy young woman, perhaps lady-like (I believe I was that, for I heard of some one saying so), but nothing more.

"I have the pleasure of meeting Miss Pryor?" said he, in an ultra-bland tone, which, after his first coarse manner, would have positively startled me, had I not noticed that the two are often combined in the same individual. (I always distrust a man who speaks in a very mild, measured, womanish voice.)

I mentioned the name of his friend, Mr. Sutherland.

"Oh, I recollect," said he stiffly; "Mr. Sutherland informed you that—that——" He evidently wished to find out exactly what I knew of himself and his family.

Now, it being always my habit to speak the plain truth, I saw no reason why I should not gratify him; so I stated the simple facts of our friend's letter to my mother—that he had found for me a situation in the family of a Mr. Le Poer, and had particularly charged me with completing the education of Miss Zillah Le Poer.

"Oh!" said Mr. Le Poer, "Were those all your instructions, my dear Miss Pryor?" he added, insinuatingly.

I answered that I knew no more, having missed seeing Mr. Sutherland before I came away.

"Then you come quite a stranger into my family? I hope you have received the hearty welcome a stranger should receive, and I trust you will soon cease to merit that name." So saying, he graciously touched the tips of my fingers, and in mellifluous tones ordered supper, gently reproaching his wife for having delayed that meal. "You know, my dear, it was a pity to wait for me; and Miss Pryor must be needing refreshment."

Indeed I was being literally famished. The meal was ordinary enough—mere bread, butter and cheese; but Mr. Le Poer did the honors with most gentlemanly courtesy. I thought, never did a poor governess meet with such attention! The girls did not sup with us; they had taken the earliest opportunity of disappearing; nor was the half-caste cousin again visible. We had soon done eating—that is, Mrs. Le Poer and I; for the gentleman seemed so indifferent to the very moderate attractions of his table, that from this fact, and from a certain redness of his eyes, I could not help suspecting he had well supped before. Still, that did not prevent his asking for wine; and having politely drank with me, he composed himself to have a little confidential talk while he finished the decanter.

"Miss Pryor, do you correspond with Mr. Sutherland?"

The abruptness of his question startled me. I felt my cheeks tingling as I answered most truthfully, "No."

"Still, you are a dear and valued friend of his, he tells me?"

I felt glad, so glad that I forgot to make the due answer about Mr. Sutherland's being "very kind."

My host had probably gained the information he wanted, and became communicative on his part. "I ought, my dear young lady, to explain a few things concerning your pupils, which have been thus accidently omitted by my friend, Mr. Sutherland, who could not better have acceded to my request than by sending a lady like yourself to instruct my family." Here he bowed, and I bowed. We did a great deal in that way of dumb civility, as it saved him trouble and me words. "My daughters you have seen. They are, I believe, tolerably well informed for such mere children." I wondered if I had rightly judged them at thirteen and fourteen. "My only trouble, Miss Pryor, is concerning my niece." Here I looked surprised, not suspecting Zillah to be so near a relative. "I call her niece through habit, and for the sake of her father, my poor deceased brother," continued Mr. Le Poer, with a lengthened and martyr-like visage; "but in truth she has no legal claim to belong to my family. My brother—sad fellow always—Indian life not over-scrupulous—ties between natives and Europeans: in fact, my dear Miss Pryor, Zillah's mother—— You understand?"

Ignorant as I was, I did clearly understand, colored deeply, and was silent. In the unpleasant pause which ensued, I noticed that Mrs. Le Poer had let her knitting fall, and sat gazing on her husband with a blank, horrified look, until he called her to order by an impressive "A little more wine, my dear!" Her head sank with an alarmed gesture, and her lord and master continued addressing me: "Of course this explanation is in strict confidence. Regard for my brother's memory induces me to keep the secret, and to bring up this girl exactly as my own—except," he added, recollecting himself, "with a slight, indeed a necessary difference. Therefore you will educate them all alike; at least so far as Zillah's small capacity allows. I believe," and he smiled sarcastically, "her modicum of intellect is not greater than generally belongs to her mother's race. She would make an excellent *ayah* and that is all."

"Poor thing!" I thought, not inclined to despise her even after this painful information; how could I, when—now that fairly nonplussed me! What made the girl an object of interest to Mr. Sutherland? and why did he mention her as Miss Zillah Le Poer when she could legally have no right to the name? I should, in my straightforward way, have asked the question, but Mr. Le Poer's manner showed that he wished no more conversation. He hinted something about my fatigue, and the advisability of retiring; nay, even lighted my candle for me, and dismissed his wife and myself with an air so pleasant and gracious, that I thought I had scarcely ever seen such a perfect gentleman.

Mrs. Le Poer preceded me up-stairs to my room; bade me good-night, asked, timidly, but kindly, if all was to my liking, and if I would take anything more—seemed half-inclined to say something else, and then, hearing her husband's voice, instantaneously disappeared.

I was at last alone. I sat thinking over this strange evening—so strange that it kept my thoughts from immediately flying where I had supposed they were sure to fly. During my cogitations there came a knock at the door, and on my answering it, a voice spoke without, in a dull, sullen tone, and an accent slightly foreign and broken—"Please do you want to be called to-morrow, and will you have any hot water?"

I opened the door at once to Zillah. "Is it you, dear? Come in and say good-night to me."

The girl entered with the air and manner of a servant except for a certain desperate sullenness. I took her hand, and thanked her for coming to see after my comforts. She looked thoroughly astonished; but as I went on talking, began to watch me with more interest. Once she even smiled, which threw a soft expression over her mouth. I cannot tell what reason I had—whether from a mere impulse of kindness, with which my own state of desolation had something to do, or whether I compelled myself from a sense of duty to take all means of making a good first impression on the girl's feelings—but when I bade Zillah good-night I leaned forward, and just touched her brown cheek with mine—French fashion; for I could not really kiss anybody except for love.

I never saw a creature so utterly amazed! She might never have received that token of affection since her birth. She muttered a few unintelligible words—I fancy they were in Hindostanee—flung herself before me, Eastern fashion, and my poor hand was kissed passionately, weepingly, as the beloved ladies' hands are in novels and romances. Ah! my hand was never kissed save by this poor child!

All passed in a moment, and I had hardly recovered my first surprise when Zillah was gone. I sat a little while, feeling as strange as if I had suddenly become the heroine of a fairy tale; then caught a vision of my own known self, with my pale, tired face, and sad-colored gown. It soon brought me back to the realities of life, and to the fact that I was now two hundred miles away from my mother and from—London.

I had not been three weeks resident in the Le Poer family, before I discovered that if out of the domestic mysteries into which I became gradually initiated I could create any fairy tale, it would certainly be that of "Cinderella;" but my poor Cinderella had all the troubles of her prototype without any of the graces either of mind or person. It is a great mistake to suppose that every victim of tyranny must of necessity be an angel. On most minds oppression has exactly the opposite effect. It dulls the faculties, stupefies the instinctive sense of right, and makes the most awful havoc among the natural affections. I was often forced to doubt whether Mr. Le Poer was very far wrong when he called Zillah by his favorite name of the "ugly little devil." There was something quite demoniac in her black eyes at times. She was lazy too—full of the languor of her native clime. Neither threats nor punishments could rouse her into the slightest activity. The only person to whom she paid the least attention was Mrs. Le Poer, who alone never ill-used her. Poor lady! she was too broken-spirited to ill-use anybody; but she never praised. I do not think Zillah had heard the common civility, "Thank you," until I came into the house; since, when I uttered it, she seemed scarcely to believe her ears. When she joined us in the school-room I found the girl was very ignorant. Her youngest cousin was far before her even in the commonest knowledge; and, as in all cases of deadened intellect, it cost her incalculable trouble to learn the simplest things. I took infinite pains with her, aye, and felt in her a strong interest—ten times stronger than in the other two; yet for weeks she seemed scarcely to have advanced at all. However, it must be taken into account that she was rarely suffered to remain with me half the school-hours, without being summoned to some menial duty or other; and the one maid-servant bestowed on me many black looks, as being the cause why she herself had some times to do a morning's household work alone.

Often I puzzled myself in seeing how strangely incompatible was Zillah's position with Mr. Sutherland's expressed desire concerning her. Sometimes I thought I would write and explain all to him; but I did not like. Nor did I tell my mother half the *desagrements* and odd things belonging to this family—considering that such reticence even toward her nearest kindred is every governess's duty. In all domestic circles there must be a little Eleusinia, the secrets of which chance observers should strictly keep.

More than once I determined to take advantage of the very polite and sociable terms which Mr. Le Poer and myself were on, to speak to him on the subject, and argue that his benevolence in adopting his brother's unfortunate child might not suffer by being testified in a more complete and gracious form. But he was so little at home—and no wonder; for the miserably dull, secluded and painfully-economical way in which they lived could have little charms for a man of fashion and talent, or at least the remains of such, which he evidently was. And so agreeable as he could be! His conversation at meals—the only time I ever saw him—was a positive relief from the dull blank, broken only by the girls' squabbles and their mother's faint remonstrances and complaints. But whenever, by dint of great courage, I contrived to bring Zillah's name on the tapis, he always so adroitly crept out of the subject, without pointedly changing it, that afterward I used to wonder how I had contrived to force my purpose, and leave spatters in the web.

The scheme I tried was one which, if many family jars and family bitternesses amodg which my calling has placed me, I have found to answer amazingly well. It is my maxim that "a wrong is seldom a one-sided wrong," and when you cannot amend one party the next best thing is to try the other. Likewise, I always had a doctrine that it is only those who have the instinct and the sins of servitude who will remain hopelessly oppressed. I determined to try if there was anything in Zillah's mind or disposition that could be awakened, so as to render her worthy of a higher position than that she had held. And as my firm belief is, that everything and everybody in time rise or sink to their own proper level, so I felt convinced that if there were any natural superiority in Zillah, all the tyranny in the world would not keep her the pitiable Cinderella of such ordinary people as the Le Poers.

I began my system by teaching her, not in public, where she was exposed to the silent but not less apparent contempt of her cousins, but at night in my own room after all the house had retired. I made this hour as little like lessons as possible, by letting her sit and work with me, or brush my hair, instructing her orally the while. As much as her reserve permitted, I lured her into conversation on every indifferent subject. All I wanted was to get at the girl's heart.

To be Continued.

"UNCLE 'SI."

The Original of Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom"—His Death at Dresden on Saturday—The Aged African's True Story.

Rev. Josiah Henson, Mrs. Stowe's original "Uncle Tom," died at Dresden, Ont., last Saturday, aged 94. Personally he was one of the finest specimens of his race; a shiny black skin, keen, restless eyes, an intelligent face framed by a full silver-gray beard, a head bald only a little way back from the forehead and covered for the most part with a wealth of snowy wool. Some years ago Uncle 'Si paid a visit to Detroit, stopping at Mrs. Clay's little cottage, No. 156 Wilkins street, where a reporter interviewed him and heard from his own lips the story of his life.

Rev. Josiah Henson, as the original "Uncle Tom," has for many years been known, was born at Fort Tobacco, Charles county, Md., on the 15th of June, 1789, of a slave woman, the property of Josiah McPherson, a young physician. At the age of seven years he was sold to Adam Robb, a planter. Under this master he lived only two years, and was then bought by Isaac Riley, under whom he grew up to be a man and commenced preaching. "In slave days," said he to the reporter, "the negroes had a horror of being sold by the sheriff. Well, Massah Riley had a big lawsuit at Annapolis, and one night he came to my cabin—we lived some miles below Montgomery Court House—and said: 'Si, its gone agin' me; I am ruined, and you will have to be sold by the sheriff.' And then he told me that he wanted me to run away clar to Kentucky. So I took my wife and children and eighteen good slaves and went to Kentucky, to Mr. Amos Riley, a brother of my master."

MASSA ST. CLAIR.

The plantation of Amos Riley and that of Mr. St. Clair were separated by Blackford's creek, a small stream in Davis county Kentucky. Riley's plantation was a small one, and the fresh importation of slaves was more than he needed, and they were consequently hired out to neighboring planters. It was 'Si's good luck to work for St. Clair most of the time, and Mr. Henson told the reporter he was just such a man and died just a death as the book represents.

LITTLE EVA.

"And was there really an Eva St. Clair?" asked the reporter curiously.

"Oh, yes! But her name wasn't Eva—it was Susan—Susan St. Clair, and she used to read for me, and then I would sing for her. She was an innocent, affectionate, God-fearing child," said the old man.

"And did she fall in the water, and did you save her from drowning?"

"Yes," (laughing). "Myself and another slave were rowing her across Blackford's creek in a small canoe to her father, who stood on the other shore. The canoe rocked, she became nervous, and fell into the water. I jumped after her her, and I can't swim, either, but the Lord helped me just as he always has."

"SIMON LEGREE."

The hideous "Simon Legree" of the novel was Bryce Lytton, overseer of Isaac Riley's plantation in Maryland. He it was who pounded Si, so that he could not to the day of his death lift his hands to his head to wash his face or dress himself. He could use his hands and arms upon any object that was in front of him, could shave his master, and do a great deal of hard work, but he could never feel "ob the wool dat grew on de top ob his head."

"AUNT CHLOE,"

the faithful wife of "Uncle Tom," was Charlotte, the patient wife of faithful Si. But instead of crying as she does in the play because Tom wouldn't run away, she wept when he announced his intention to do so.

"GEORGE SHELBY,"

Uncle Tom's great friend, was in reality Amos Riley, jr., and he it was that took Si to New Orleans to sell him; and while there was stricken with yellow fever, taken back to Old Kentuck and nursed back to life by Mr. Henson, who shortly after made up his mind that the Lord helps them that helps themselves, took his wife and four children, and made his successful break for the freedom he had once paid $500 for, and which he had really paid for a thousand times by his faithfulness to his different masters.

Uncle Si—"We picked up a few provisions, and put two little pickaninies in a bag and slung them over my shoulder. My wife she led the other two little ones, a fellow rowed us across the river, and we trudged through the swamp and on to liberty. And last week I left the two little darkies that I toted away in the bag, now men grown workin' the farm at Dresden," and the old man laughed until his sides ached, as he said, "*My* farm, do you understand? *My* farm."

LATER HISTORY.

Si Henson, with his little family settled in Colchester, Ont., but a few miles from Detroit, and with 150 colored men, of whom he was captain, served her majesty during the Canadian rebellion by holding Fort Malden until Col. Erie took possession of it in 1838. At the close of the trouble he went up Big Bear Creek, now Sydenham river, and took up a large amount of land near where is now the flourishing little town of Dresden. Here he lived and became regarded by all as exceedingly well off, being always a pastor of the church. Here at the age of 55, he learned to read and write. In 1850 he went to England, and in the winter of '50-51 he lectured in London. Previous to this, on several occasions, he had met Mrs. Harriett Beecher Stowe, and had told her the story of his life. He had also written an autobiography, which was published in Massachusetts. In 1852 he went to England again, and while there he first learned that Mrs. Stowe was writing a novel of which he was the hero. "Aunt Chloe" died long ago, having borne "Uncle Tom," or Si, several children, one of whom, Mrs. Isaac Clay, a widow, recently moved from Detroit to Dresden. She has a son employed at the Cass house. But Mr. Henson married again, and in 1876 determined to visit England and take his wife, who was out of health, along with him.

QUEEN VICTORIA AND UNCLE TOM.

He lectured about 50 times in London, and preached from the pulpits where formerly stood Wesley and Whitfield. He left England to go through Scotland and Ireland and then return home, and had got to Edinburgh, when a summons from the lord high chamberlain brought him back to "Lunnun toun" and Windsor Castle. Queen Victoria received him with great cordiality, declaring that she could not let him, whom she had known of since she was a young lady, return to America without seeing him. She gave him her photograph, which bore her autograph, the whole set in a solid gold frame. He also received a fine gold watch from a wealthy English family during his stay in England. Mr. Henson never was on a race track, and never visited a circus but once in his life, and that was on the evening of October 14, 1878, when by special request of the reporter who interviewed him as above, he occupied a box at Whitney's opera house and for the first time in his life saw "Uncle Tom's Cabin" played by the Gotthold & Rial company. He was also introduced to the audience from the stage.—[Detroit News.

GATHERING MEN'S TEARS.

Human Troubles that Cross the Desert and Climb to the Top of the Alps.

"Within a century, antiquarians exploring in the ruins of ancient cities have brought up evidence of customs long ago banished from the earth," Dr. Talmage said Sunday morning. "From some of them they have brought up lachrymatories or lachrymals, which were vials made of earthen ware. The tears wept over the dead were caught in these vials, or lachrymatories, or lachrymals, or bottles, which were then placed in the tomb. There are to be found in our museums specimens of these tear bottles of olden times. My text is from the 56th Psalm, 'Put my tears into thy bottle.' This intimates that God has an acquaintance with and tender remembrance of all our griefs—a vial, a lachrymatory, or bottle in which he keeps all our tears. Why talk of grief on a bright Sabbath morning like this, in the most prosperous year in American history? Joy is in the city and joy in the mountain cabin. Joy is with the lumberman of Maine as he chutes his raft out on the water; joy with the emigrants on the vast prairie; joy on every side. I cry to you to day, 'Ship ahoy!' and I invite you on board the craft which has faith for a rudder, prayer for sail, Christ for Captain, and Heaven for harbor. As Catherine Rhinefeldt, the Prussian, used to put out in her lifeboat on the dark and stormy nights to save the poor shipwrecked sailors, so I put out to you in this Gospel lifeboat.

"The tears that were brought up in lachrymals, from Herculaneam and Pompeii have all gone, and the bottles are as dry as the scoriæ of the volcano that submerged them. But God put them in the bottle in which he gathers all our tears. This is not a mere sentiment. It is not a mere poetic idea. It is the deep and earnest expression of the hundreds of people here who have had misfortune, or trial, or loss, or bereavement. This morning many a man awoke wretched after a night's debauch, and wept, and was racked with pains and aches, too sick at heart to step out into the sunlight. But those are not the tears that God heeds. In the beautiful story of Paradise and the Peri, the angel searches in vain through the earth for something worthy to be taken to heaven. At last the angel finds a poor mortal weeping, and thrusts his wing under a fallen tear and captures it, and then speeds away toward the sky; and as God saw the angel flying heavenward and with that tear he cried out, 'Behold the greatest gem of heaven, the tear of sincere repentence.' And so when I see the shepherd bringing lost sheep back from the wilderness I cry, 'More tears for God's bottle.'

"Again, God has an intimate aquaintance with and remembrance of all sickness. How many of you are perfectly well? Very few. There is not one person out of a hundred perfectly well. God has sympathy with you all, with hypocondriac and with the man of weak nerves. When you are so weak that you cannot pour out your medicine drop by drop, God counts all your tears. There is not one tear too many and not one tear too few.

"God has an intimate aquaintance with and tender remembrance of all poverty. Much of the misery of the world escapes human inspection. The deacons and the comptrollers of almshouses don't see it, because it suffers uncomplainingly and shrinks from public view. But the angels of God watch all these griefs. God has an intimate acquaintance with and a tender remembrance of all parental anxiety. You sometimes see a man stepping out of infamous surroundings into the kingdom of God. You say this is not logical. Yes it is. God one day looked in the bottle in which he kept the tears of parents weeping for their children, and the tear which has been for forty years unanswered God sees and says, 'Go to, now I will answer that tear.'

"See that mother with her infant. She looks at it in its cradle as a beautiful organism, perhaps, or a beautiful plaything. But one day, while she is rocking that cradle and thinking of her child as a beautiful plaything, God says to her. 'Do you know what you are rocking there? It is an immortal. Stars may die, but that is immortal. The sun shall die of old age but that is immortal.'

"God has an intamite acquaintance with and tender remembrance of all bereavements. There is trouble that takes the right hold of men and thrusts them like cluster into the press. Trouble of the store you can leave in the store. Trouble of misrepresentation and abuse you can leave outside of your home. But bereavement goes with you inside of your home. It is a trouble of mind that recurs to you with the sight of a familiar picture. It is more sure footed than the mule that carries you up the Alps. It will climb to the tip top and sit shivering with the glaciers. If you cross the sea it will be swifter than the steamship. It will follow you across the Arabian desert. If you plunge into the cavern you will find it among the stalactites. Troubles come behind you, and with skeleton fingers they push you forward. They stand before you and push you backward. Ah, no, it is good aim that sends trouble to you, and God is the archer. There is no tear that drops in all these cities but God sees it. God knows it. All these tears are gathered into God's bottle. But why keep these tears? I do not know but after a while all these tears will be changed to pearls.

ALCOHOLIC TRANCES

Some Remarkable Cases Resulting from Liquor Drinking.

A remarkable case—that of a physician of some prominence in New York—will furnish a clearer conception of what is meant by alcoholic trances than could be done by pages of abstract description. This gentleman inherited from his father a tendency to periodical indulgence in alcoholic stimulants, which never attacks him unless he has performed an important operation, lost a patient by death or encountered some crisis in his affairs. The first symptom is a sense of nervous prostration, followed by an inexorable craving for brandy, which, if resolutely denied at the moment, waxes more and more imperious, until denial is out of the question. Tired out with the struggle, he yields at last and takes a mere thimbleful of cognac—the beverage especially craved at such times. The drop of cognac is the signal for the mental transformation that follows. Sometimes he shuts himself up his room with a bottle of brandy at his elbow, denies himself alike to visitors and to patients, and indulges in a protracted and solitary symposium—if that term may be applied to about in which no second person is included. Generally, when he emerges from his room and his trance he has no knowledge of what has taken place. He remembers that he did not feel exactly well and took a hip of brandy; but from the moment of that event until he awoke as from a troubled dream, memory is a perfect blank. At other times, instead of shutting himself up in solitude with his bottle, he attends to business as usual, collecting and paying bills, giving and taking receipts, banking, visiting patients, and prescribing for them as lucidly and correctly as though in his normal condition—and all this without exciting a suspicion that he is not in his proper mind, his conversation being as consecutive and coherent as ever, and his manner the same as ordinary. He continues in this condition sometimes for a whole day, retires to bed, and wakes up the next morning without the least recollection of the events of the day before; not even the vague reminiscences of a troubled dream remaining to mark the period of trance through which he has so recently passed.

A farmer, forty-eight years of age, whose parents were eccentric and weak-minded, and who had long since been noted for his retiring disposition, spent his leisure habits in reading and was very secluding in his habits, began to drink whisky at the age of thirty-nine, but so sparingly that its effects were never noticed by persons associated with him, saving perhaps that he was a shade more solitary and reserved than ever as the years passed by. One day in the hurry of harvest time he broke off work abruptly, dressed himself in his Sunday best, and drove off to make a call on an unmarried lady, the daughter of a neighbor, explaining the unwonted event to the young woman by saying that he was going to be more social in the future. He was reserved but courteous in his manner, and lucid and sensible in his conversation. During the next week he called in similar fashion upon several young ladies of the neighborhood, talking pleasantly and promising to repeat the visits. These experiences were perfect blanks of consciousness to him, and on awakening from sleep the next morning, while he could recall what took place in the field up to the moment when he started for the house, he had no memory whatever of having gone thither, dressed, or made the calls, though he appeared perfectly conscious and rational to those upon whom the calls were made. Nor had he the least recollection of returning home, unharnessing the horse and going to bed. This state of affairs continued for several years, until, while in one of his trances he broke his leg and died of the gangrene consequent upon unskillful surgery.

A more extraordinary case than any of the preceding is that of an eminent lawyer in Hartford, who inherited a consumptive taint, was nervous and passionate, but of brilliant talents, ambitious, industrious, devout and very temperate in all things except eating. He began to use whisky after a severe attack of typhoid fever and drank three years. After a long campaign of political speaking, during which he drank considerably, he suddenly called for paper, wrote a will, avowed that he was going to die, disposed of all he possessed, retired for the night and awoke the next morning with no recollection of what he had done. A week later he repeated this testamentary farce with great solemnity and during the succeeding two years he wrote one hundred wills, all of substantially the same tenor. After a while the aspect of his trance assumed the more alarming description of the suicidal impluse, in which he insisted that his wife must die with him, and reasoned with her that, if she loved him as devotedly as she professed, she would be anxious to die at the same moment he did. He was filled with alarm the next day when the state of affairs was explained to him, but this aspect did not occur again. On the other hand, it was replaced by jealousy of his wife of more than Othello's intensity, during the paroxysm of which he dictated an elaborate statement of his wrongs to a friend, and made a will leaving the woman penniless. These he deposited in the hands of his friend, with a card of explanation to be published in the newspapers after his death. He was finally persuaded to sleep, and awoke without any recollection of the long tale of secret sorrow that he had dictated a few hours before. Pending his next trance he bought a pair of pistols and a knife, with a view to avenge his imaginary wrongs upon an enemy equally imaginary; but his friends interferred at this stage of the new tragedy of Othello, and he was committed to a lunatic asylum. Delirium followed the abstinence from alcohol, but in a few days he began to improve, the trances disappeared, and he gradually recovered.

MICHAEL McCABE was buried twenty feet under ground at Louisville by the brick and earth of a vault in which he was at work. Nobody doubted that he was smothered to death at once, and no effort was made to recover his body until three hours later. Then the digging proceeded slowly, as there seemed no need of hurry, and half a day elapsed before the bottom was reached. There the voice of McCabe was heard begging the men to work faster. He was alive, and hurt only by bruises from the bricks that protected him.

WHERE TO BUY!

This is a question in which we are all interested. Durability, style, variety and low prices are inducements for which we all seek. To no other line of merchandise does this apply better than to

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS AND CAPS

There is no lady but who delights in a neat, comfortable fitting shoe. Where to buy it is the question; at

LEE & GOSSER'S.

There is no mother but who wishes to have her children's feet clad neatly and durably. Where shall she go? to

LEE & GOSSER'S.

Man, that shoe pinches your pet corn, go to

LEE & GOSSER'S

Where you can get a pair to fit you. Young man, that hat you wear is out of date and looks seedy. Go to

LEE & GOSSER'S,

Where there is a large stock from which to select, and get one that suits you. The largest stock of fine Shoes is undoubtedly found to be at

LEE & GOSSER'S.

All sizes and widths. With a small expense they are enabled to give such prices that defy all competition.

A full stock of School Shoes for boys and misses to which they invite special attention.

Don't forget the place.

Lee & Gosser,

241 Main street, next to City Hall.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

POLITICAL NOTES.

THE trouble with Jones, who wanted to be the Democrat candidate for Governor of Kentucky, was that he has been in the State but thirty years. The rash man discovered that no carpet-bagger need apply, and it helped him none to have carpet-bagged from North Carolina. Perhaps Jones' grandson will not be thought too new.

SENATOR DAWES says: "It is for Republicans to say whether they will succeed or not in 1884. They beat themselves last year in the three leading States of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio and in Massachusetts, and they can of course repeat the same achievement if they choose next year. But they cannot otherwise be beaten."

MEMBERS of the Society of the Army of the Potomac are reported to be miffed over an apparent neglect manifested by the President and Cabinet during the recent Washington meeting. At the night meeting in the National Theatre the President did not show himself, and not a single member of the Cabinet was upon the platform. Attorney General Brewster had been announced to respond to a toast at the dinner at night, but for some reason not yet learned he did not appear.

NEW ENGLAND would have a quiet year politically if it were not for the coming contest against Butlerism in Massachusetts. This promises to be interesting enough to keep the whole section from forgetting politics. As no other New England State will elect a Governor this fall the individual attention of the rest can be concentrated upon Massachusetts. And the spectators will doubtless be well repaid for their presence; for the circus that Butler promises to get up will probably be the greatest political show that this country ever witnessed.

A DEMAND for new men and new leaders is made by some of the Democrat organs. They profess to have grown tired of the old set that has directed the councils of the party and stood around waiting for the offices for the past twenty-five years. The demand is natural enough after the numerous defeats that have come to the party under the same old leadership. The difficulty, however, will be in meeting it. The young blood of the country hasn't gone to the Democrat party for many years, and whenever any variation upon the old hacks was wanted it has had to be satisfied with some renegade Republicans who have left the party for its good. The Democracy will be forced, doubtless, to the same alternative now.

LOUISIANA politics are, perhaps, as corrupt as those of any other State, if not a little more so. The Democracy is controlled by a ring of politicians who parcel out the officers among themselves and grow rich at the expense of the tax payers. The Republican party is in a worse condition, if possible, than the Democrat. A few men have used it for years simply as a lever to furtner their political fortunes. The colored element has been traded with until the voters of that race have become thoroughly demoralized. Party organizations can hardly be said to exist among them. There is doubtless a large white elephant that has become disgusted with the corruptions of the Democrats and would quickly leave the party if it were not for the fear of negro supremacy.

JUDGE FORAKER, who is so much mentioned now as a probable candidate of the Republicans for Governor of Ohio, is still a young man, being less than thirty-seven years old. He enlisted in the army in 1862, when he was only sixteen years of age, and rose to the rank of Captain, although he had not completed his nineteenth year when he was mustered out at the close of the rebellion. He is not known very widely in the northern part of the State, but it is believed that he would make a popular candidate if nominated. He is a man of fine presence, a good speaker, but has had little to do with the politics of the State as yet. No especial boom is being worked up in his behalf and if nominated it will be because he is considered the best man for the place.

THE Kentucky Democrat Convention has fired off the first gun in favor of a tariff for revenue only. With the Democracy of his own State planted squarely upon the platrorm, Mr. Watterson hopes to go into the next National Convention and insists so peremptorily upon a plank in favor of free trade that his enemies will be unable to resist him successfully. A free trade triumph in Kentucky is not a matter for loud boasting, however. The only interests that have flourished there are the manufacture of whiskey and pistol pockets. As these do not need protection the reason is obvious why the people of the State are so nearly unanimous in favor of free trade. But the slow progress of the State in wealth and intelligence does not make it a good subject for the doctrinaires to hold up before the natives as an example.

RAVAGED BY A CYCLONE.

Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan Devastated.

Racine, Wis., Partially Destroyed.

Friday evening about 7 o'clock Racine, Wis., was struck by a tornado.—The meteorological conditions of the lake-shore belt of country were believed to be such that a disastrous cyclone was an impossibility, but the debris of wrecked houses, and the scores of dead and dying, which make this a city of mourning to-night, attest the falsity of the theory. The day had been notably chilly for the season. Men wore their overcoats all day long. The morning was bright and fair, with the wind blowing freshly from the southwest.—As the day advanced clouds obscured the sky, and the air grew more chilly. At 7

THE WHIRLING MASSES

fell to the earth with a noise that can only be compared to the buzzing and rumbling of a million railroad trains.—The frightful sound continued for not more than two minutes. The frightened people crept from their cellars and hiding-places to behold the magnificent spectacle of the cyclone as it passed from the land upon the waters of Lake Michigan, where it twirled and created

INNUMERABLE WATER-SPOUTS,

some of which formed spectacles beautiful in the extreme.

All the houses on the west side of North Main north of English street, are demolished. Most of them are of wood, but one was a large brick house, owned by Mr. Fisher.

Fred Falk's house on English street was completely wrecked. Many houses on North Wisconsin street were more or less damaged. One house on High street, facing east, was picked up and appeared to float in the air twenty feet above the earth, and when it alighted it was in a tolerable state of preservation, and faced south. A barn on Milwaukee street was

LIFTED INTO THE AIR

and it came down underside up, presenting a strange appearance. Sidewalks in the track of the cyclone were drawn into the air; trees torn up by the roots, and out-houses, etc., were no more than feathers wafted by a breeze. The path of the meteorological monster was a literal scene of ruin such as the eye in Racine never before dwelt upon. The clap-boards of houses appear to have been

GROUND INTO SPLINTERS,

some of which had the dimensions of mere slivers. Fourteen persons were in Petura's saloon, on Douglas avenue, and, though the two-story brick building in which it was located was reduced to a mere pile of bricks and mortar, no one was seriously injured. Bench's barn was taken up into the air, and after whirling like a top alighted in good order on its side, like a ship on her beams. The flax-mills, the vinegar manufactory, and the brick-yards of William Baumans

SHARED THE COMMON FATE

of destruction. The roof of Bettroy's bakery was lifted off, and on the same street, St. Clair, the cupola of Father Matthew hall was damaged. The smoke-stack of the old silver-plate works fell and the cornice of St. Joseph's cathedral was twisted off. The roof of Policeman Griebel's house floated away and an old unoccupied tenement house of George Bucher is numbered among the things that were. Telegraph poles were not respected, and as the wires are down communication with outside points is difficult.

THE SCENE AMONG THE DEAD,

wounded and dying at the northern part of the city was one painful beyond description. In many instances surviving relatives had lost all semblance of reason. Physicians were not numerous enough to give prompt assistance and numerous bleeding victims were rolled up in blankets while anxious relatives ran in every direction to secure medical aid.

A feature of the results of the storm is that the houses in general appear to have exploded. Those within the storm center were in a vacuum, and the pressure of the air from the inside acted as an explosive, hence the debris lies in and around the foundations nearer the circumference. Some houses were lifted and carried bodily for a short distance, and here the occupants fared better than those in the storm center. All

THE PHYSICIANS

in the city were called into service, and responded nobly to the call for help. As fast as they were extricated from the debris the wounded were examined, and when their condition permitted were conveyed to St. Luke's and St. Mary's hospitals.

THE DEAD AND WOUNDED.

Only nine dead have been found, but fully one hundred more or less injured. One hundred and fifty houses were demolished, and had the cyclone struck near the business center the damage would have been incalculable. At Western Union Junction, seven miles west of Racine, many houses were ruined. At the village of Chemung, in McHenry county, Ills., several houses were wrecked, one man being killed and four badly hurt. Considerable damage was done in the village of Lawrence, and two miles west of that place a farm house was blown down and the owner killed, his three children being fatally injured. In the vicinity of Hebron and Alden much farm property was destroyed.

The damage to property at Racine will be from $00,000 to $75,000. The cyclone swept through nearly the entire length of Illinois, wrecking houses wherever they were encountered and inflicting loss of life at many points, the total in the State being not far from fifty-five. Distributed by counties, the killed are as follows: DeWitt, four; Mason, three; Morgan, seven; Greene, eight; Macoupin, six; Winnebago, five; McHenry (reported Sunday), four; Sangamon, five; Macon, four; Jersey, three; Livingston, three; and one each in Douglas, Logan and Madison. The town of Liter, in Morgan county, Ills., was almost destroyed. At Jonesburg, Missouri, one person was killed.

The storm appears to have been divided into several parts, the first and most destructive originating in McHenry county, Ills., and touching Winnebago and Boone counties. Taking a northeasterly course, it swept down upon Racine, where the greatest havoc was wrought, both in loss of property, and of life. Reaching the lake the cyclone disappeared. The storm that swept through Illinois originated in Montgomery county, Missouri, and, crossing the Mississippi river, passed almost across the State northeasterly, its course being marked with the wrecks of villages and farm buildings in Madison, Jersey, Greene, Pike, Scott, Morgan, Macoupin, Montgomery, Bond, Sangamon, Cass, Menard, Christian, Shelby, Moultrie, Macon, Logan, Mason, Tazewell, De Witt, Woolford, McLean, Piatt, Champaign, Douglas and Livingston counties, its force appearing to have become spent in the vicinity of Pontiac. No approximation of the damage to property can as yet be given, although the aggregate will be well up in the hundreds of thousands of dollars. The loss of life was remarkably great, the list of dead including about seventy names, with a probability that others will be added by later dispatches from the storm-swept counties. The storm has wrought effects that make it a ghastly addition to the year's record of disasters, which has already swollen to appalling proportions.

Property at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, of the value of $15,000 was destroyed by fire Sunday.

The Rev. Dr. Blowhorn, of the Western Theological Seminary, was stricken with paralysis while preaching Sunday in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

Ann Eliza Young, nineteenth wife of the late Mormon prophet, was married on Saturday at Lodi, Ohio, to Moses R. Dunning, a banker of Manistee, Michigan.

Vanderbilt has purchased twelve thousand shares of Pittsburg and Lake Erie Railway stock, paying $2,000,000, which gives him a controlling interest in the road.

Dispatches from points in Illinois and Iowa report that the protracted wet weather has caused much of the corn that has been planted to rot in the ground.

A duel between General James R. Chalmers, of Mississippi, and Colonel M. C. Galloway, editor of the Memphis *Appeal*, is likely to grow out of a question of veracity between the two men.

Philip H. Tompkins, president of the late bank of El Paso, Illinois, has been arrested on a warrant, issued on the application of a depositor, charging him with embezzling the funds of the bank.

Charles T. Hawkins, of Lawrenceburg, Indiana, whose immorality and cruelty are alleged to have driven his daughter to suicide, was visited by a company of his fellow-townsmen Saturday night and tarred and feathered.

Mrs. Lydia Pinkham, one of the largest advertisers in the United States, died Friday at Lynn, Massachusetts, aged 64 years. Her yearly profits from her patent-medicine business are said to have amounted to $300,000.

A call has been issued for a mass-meeting of Irishmen of New York to protest against the action of the "infamous trustees" of the Brooklyn bridge in fixing the date for the formal opening of the bridge on May 24, the birthday of Queen Victoria.

A New York man has brought his fourth suit in six months to recover damages for the alienation of his wife's affections, a different man appearing as defendant in each action. The claims for damages vary from $5,000 to $30,000.

The returns of railway property by assessors in Iowa show a total mileage in the State of 6,701, an increase in three years of 1,080 miles. The increase in valuation for the same period is $4,298,014.

A verdict of not guilty was returned by the jury in the case of Congressman Phil B. Thompson, Jr., who recently killed Mr. Davis at Harrodsburg, Kentucky, because of his alleged criminal intimacy with Mrs. Thompson.

Seventeen gamblers and lottery-dealers pleaded guilty in the court of general sessions at New York, Friday, and were sentenced to imprisonment for from ten to thirty days and to pay fines ranging in amount from $1 to $100.

The indictment recently found against Paul Strobach, the newly-appointed United States marshal for Alabama, having been dismissed, the grand jury at Montgomery has returned five additional indictments.

Miss Kate Kane, the Milwaukee lawyer who flung a glass of water and a volley of epithets in the face of Judge Mallory, has completed the term of thirty days' imprisonment to which she was condemned for her eccentricity, and was on Sunday released from jail.

Judge Drummond, of Chicago, has affirmed the decision of the county court in what is known as the "ticker" case, holding that the board of trade may furnish its market reports to, or withhold them from such persons or corporations as it sees fit.

The iron-workers of Bay View complain that they are being treated unfairly by the Amalgamated Association, which has ordered a shutting down of the furnaces beginning June 1, and their secession from the association is regarded as highly probable.

Charles F. Kring, of St. Louis, whose many trials for the murder of Dora Broemser eight years ago have given him extended notoriety, died Thursday of internal hemorrhages, his long imprisonment having produced consumption and kindred diseases.

The Ten Eyck mansion, on the White-hall road, near Albany, New York, which was built one hundred and seventy years ago, and which during the war for independence was the headquarters of the tories of that section, was destroyed by fire Tuesday.

J. C. Jones, a wife-murderer, was executed Friday at Lexington, Georgia, in the presence of a vast throng. The day before he made an attempt to commit suicide. At Way Cross, Georgia, Henry Knight (colored) was hanged for the murder of a negro band-master.

W. D. Bacon, of Waukesha, Wisconsin, who has long been prominent in financial and commercial circles in the southern part of the State, is defendant in a suit for divorce, his wife alleging that he has, ever since their marriage in 1880, treated her with great cruelty.

The Tennessee Episcopal convention, in session at Nashville, has decided for a division of the diocese. Before a division can be established, however, the subject must be passed upon by the triennial convention of the Episcopal church of the United States which meets next year.

The controversy about the B. F. Allen homestead has been compromised, the bankrupt financier reserving only the east seven acres of the homestead of forty acres just outside of the city of Des Moines, Iowa, together with the dwelling. The ground is worth $10,000, and the mansion cost $200,000.

Henry Flemming, who was hanged on Wednesday at Pittsboro, Calhoun county, Mississippi, for murder, made an attempt on the gallows to escape the ignominy of hanging by cutting his throat with a small penknife, but was prevented, the hangman then performing his work.

A Yale student from Sioux City, Iowa, named H. H. Palmer, having an ambition to rank as an author, has been shamed into the resignation of the editorship of the *Yale Literary Magazine*, and retirement from the "Bones society," by detection in a series of flagrant plagiarisms.

William E. Sawyer, an electrical inventor of a universal reputation, died Tuesday in New York. He was under sentence of four years' imprisonment for having shot Dr. Theophilus Steele, about three years ago, but had not been to the penitentiary pending an appeal for pardon based upon the value to the country of his inventive talents.

Relative to the Irish emigration scheme broached by Canadian capitalists, the British Government to advance money necessary to carry it into effect, the Gladstone cabinet will insist that if money is to be loaned it shall be by the Canadian Government. The London *Times* believes that Canada will comply with the demand.

A jury at La Cross, Wisconsin, has awarded Timothy Lewis $1,400 for services in securing a wife for the late Benjamin A. Jenkins, a wealthy but aged resident of La Crosse, whose own ill success in seeking a second matrimonial partner (his first wife being dead) induced him to engage an agent to negotiate for him.

There is every indication that the ironworkers east and west will strike on June 1. They insist upon the maintenance of the scale of wages paid the past year, which the employers claim it is impossible to pay. The men also favor a shutting down of the rolling-mills during the summer months, which manufacturers will not agree to.

In the convention of the National Brewers' Association at Detroit, resolutions were adopted Thursday protesting against legislation calculated to interfere with the brewing interest. Measures were taken to provide for the testing of sumptuary laws in several of the States. The election of officers for the ensuing year concluded the business of the session.

The steamer Granite State, plying between New York and Hartford, Connecticut, was burned to the water's edge at Goodspeed's Landing, at four o'clock Friday morning, the flames spreading with such rapidity as to overtake at least four persons, who were burned to death. One lady jumped into the river and was drowned. The loss on the steamer is $55,000, and on the cargo probably as much more.

The Kentucky Democratic convention Thursday nominated ex-Congressman Proctor Knott for Governor. The platform, after indorsing the principles enunciated by the National convention of 1876, and which were reaffirmed in 1880, pledges liberally toward the public schools, and recommends the calling of a convention to amend the State constitution so that it shall be more in accord with the spirit of the times.

During the past week Kingston, New York, has been the scene of considerable excitement. A fiery meteor was seen to drop from the sky into Rondout Creek, and upon examination a giant sword was found with its blade deeply buried in the mud. Upon further examination the sword was found to be covered with strange hieroglyphics, and wholly unlike anything ever before seen or described. It seems to be designed for something more than ordinary hands.

At the convention of the Ohio Brewers' and Maltsters' Association at Cleveland, Tuesday, resolutions were adopted recommending that brewers and those whose interests are identified with theirs oppose at the polls all persons and parties who favor measures inimical to the brewers, and favoring an early test of the constitutionality of the Scott law passed by the late Legislature of Ohio.

The trial of Jere Dunn, at Chicago, for the murder of James Elliott on March 1 terminated Friday with a verdict of acquittal. The first ballot in the jury-room showed that eight were in favor of acquittal and four for conviction. The third ballot brought an agreement, and at 7:30 a message was sent to the presiding judge that the jury had reached a verdict. Within fifteen minutes Dunn's discharge had been made out, and, shaking hands with the jurors, he took his departure from the court-room a free man.

A curious case is in court at Waterloo, Jefferson county, Wisconsin, where Miss Clara Voight accuses Joseph Thomas of attempting to drown her. The pair were engaged to be married, but Thomas' affections cooled and he sought a release, which Miss Voight did not wish to grant. One evening Thomas invited the girl to take a boat ride with him on the mill-pond, but she declined, whereupon he pushed her into the pond, leaping in after her, and three times forcing her head under the water.

Valparaiso, in Saunders county, Neb., a town of 300 inhabitants, was partially destroyed by a cyclone Thursday afternoon. The storm came from the southwest and traveled rapidly. The cloud was of the funnel-shaped order, and swept over the town with irresistible force. At least half a dozen houses were blown down and several people injured, but no lives were lost so far as is known. A school house on the edge of the town was blown to atoms. Fortunately the school was dismissed a short time before the storm burst over the town. A Union Pacific passenger train coming to Lincoln barely escaped being caught by the cyclone.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Potomac began in this city on Wednesday. A procession, including about seven hundred members of the society, marched through the principal streets of the city and was reviewed by President Arthur and the members of his cabinet.—The afternoon was devoted to a business meeting. When the election of president was reached, General Newton and General Grant were put in nomination for the office, the mention of the latter's name eliciting warm opposition, members accusing him of having shown indifference to the society when his friendly interest would have been of benefit to it, and one member stating that he had not paid his dues for fourteen years. On the ballot General Newton received 155 votes and General Grant 117; scattering, 7. The evening exercises included a poem by George Alfred Townsend, who took Abraham Lincoln for his theme, and an oration by Maj. Maginnis. There were also speeches by Generals Sherman, Beaver, and Slocum. Gen. Fitz John Porter's old corps—the Fifth—adopted a resolution urging his restoration to the army.

On Thursday the visiting veterans of the Army of the Potomac paid a visit to the tomb of Washington at Mount Vernon and returned to Washington late in the afternoon. At the banquet, at Abner's Hall in the evening General Humphrey presided.—Generals Sherman, McClellan, Rosecrans, and others were present. After a magnificent supper had been served a number of toasts were offered and responded to. Gen. Sherman responded to the principal toast of the evening, "The Army of the United States." As he arose he was greeted with deafening applause, which lasted several minutes. He said he could not on an occasion of this kind greet them in a formal manner, though their chairman, as he felt toward them more as a parent feels toward his children. He passed in quick succession over the several battles in which the army of the Potomac was engaged, and said it had met and repulsed as brave an army as ever took the field. Badly equipped as it was, composed of raw material, that needed training, an army that was the pride of the continent, sprung from it and bore aloft on its bayonets the majesty of the law. He said he was a commander of a brigade in the Army of the Potomac. Were he to base his title upon that it would be superior to that of almost any other person present. He preferred, however, to retain his character of the representative of the Western army, simply because his history was more identified with that, and because it enabled him to come to them as a messenger of many kindly greetings, which he had heard in all parts of the country, from Cleveland to San Francisco.

"The world," exclaimed Sherman, "is now full of demagogues, dynamite fiends, fools, hypocrites and mischief-makers. The army forms a nucleus of defense against such forces, and ought not to be neglected by the government. It is a matter of vital importance in these perilous times that there should be maintained a body to which we can turn with safety, and such a body is the army of the United States."

There was an amusing episode during Admiral Rogers' reply to the toast of the navy. He was referring to the fact that the United States has no iron-clads or heavy guns like the European navies. General Rosecrans, who was feeling good, shouted that torpedoes were good enough nowadays. "I take issue with that," said the Admiral. "So far as I know, torpedoes are a very doubtful power. No nation can disregard them, but at best they may achieve but a sporadic success. The great power of torpedoes is in the moral influence they offered in deterring nations from attack.—While criticising the navy severely in the matter of ships and guns, the Admiral paid a glowing tribute to its personale, which, he declared, amid cheers, "is the best in world."

General McClellan replied to the toast of the Army of the Potomac. He reviewed the deeds of himself and comrades in a modest, but eloquent way and at one time gave promise of indulging in some interesting criticism of the authorities at Washington. He regretted being withdrawn from the command of the army on the eve of an important battle. He would not, however, dwell on that topic, and wound up with an eloquent reference to the deeds of the Army of the Potomac.

DORMAN B. EATON'S QUEER ORTHOGRAPHY.

Dorman B. Eaton two or three weeks ago wrote a letter to the New York *Times* in reply to certain attacks on the Civil Service Commission. The word "marshal" occurred in the letter coming from each eminent person. The compositors were told to set up the letter verbatim at lit... They did so. In the next morning's paper marshal was spelled with two "l's." The editor was furious. He took the foreman printer to task. That gentleman produced the manuscript of the letter and triumphantly pointed to the misspelling therein.—The editor said something like "blazes" and burned the letter. The letters of Dorman B. are to be edited in future. They need it.

GUITEAU'S SKULL AND CROSS-BONES.

Speaking of the disposition of Guiteau's bones, the *Star* says that on the day after the execution Guiteau's body was interred under the floor of the east wing of the jail. On the night of July 3 it was resurrected by an anatomist of the Army Medical Museum, Dr. E. F. Schaffert, and taken to the museum. There the bones were prepared for articulation, and, being in fine order for such a purpose, it was supposed that some day or other Guiteau's skeleton would be placed in a glass case in the museum and properly labeled. It was known by a number of clerks and other employes that the bones were there, but only a few persons have ever been permitted to see them. It has been deemed inadvisable, however, to place the skeleton on exhibition as that of Guiteau, for, like the cervical vertebræ of the assassin of Lincoln, Wilkes Booth, it would have attracted too large a crowd.—Recently Dr. C. H. Crane, Surgeon General, took the bones into his personal possession, and he has made a disposition of them of which every other person is ignorant. Gen. Crane will doubtless keep the secret to himself. It is thought that the bones are yet in the building as an entire skeleton, or that they are with other bones that form exhibits there.

ALLEGED FRAUDULENT ENTRIES.

On March 1 Secretary Teller directed the commissioner of the general land office to investigate certain alleged fraudulent pre-emption cash entries of the land in the Denver district of Colorado, and H. C. St. John was detailed to perform the service. From his report it appears that a careful examination of the lands fails to disclose any evidence of improvement or residence; that the preemptors immediately after entry conveyed their lands to Gideon Taylor, reputed to be a wealthy cattle-owner and dealer; that the lands embraced in the entries are not suitable, as a whole for farming purposes, but chiefly for their water privileges—for grazing purposes largely. There are public lands in that locality now inclosed with posts and barbed-wire fence. The commissioner of the general land office in transmitting the report of the investigation to the secretary of the interior says: "It seems evident from the report and other papers that all said entries are fraudulent and illegal, and made for speculative purposes." The secretary, concurring in the view of the commissioner, has transmitted copies of the papers in the case to Atty. Gen. Brewster, recommending that criminal proceeding be instituted against Elijah Lattram, Philip L. Murray, James R. Weldon, Samuel Snyder, Samuel Hawley, Isaac N. Gamble, Henry Brown and James Wilson, and three suits instituted to vacate the patents for the lands issued them, if in his (the attorney general's) judgment such proceedings and suits can be maintained.

NEW DODGE TO EVADE TAXES.

The whisky manufacturers are apparently spending most of their time in inventing some new dodge to evade taxes on their product. They ignominiously failed in the last Congress to secure an extension of the bonded period, and immediately threatened to export their whisky to Canada and other foreign parts, where they hoped to be able to place the liquor in bond of indefinite period. At last the majority of the manufacturers settled upon the Bermudas as the most available place to export the whisky, as the rates of transportation were low and the bonding period unlimited. Now they have awakened to the fact that the bonded warehouses at the Bermudas are not extensive enough to accommodate one-tenth of the whisky which it was proposed to export. Accordingly a new device was proposed at the Treasury Department on Friday by several prominent manufacturers, and that was to run whisky on freight trains into Canada, and, without unloading, to run them back again into the United States. If the department should hold that this was exporting and bringing the whisky back again under the law, the owners could immediately put the article into bonded warehouses, where it could remain for three years. This ingenious method of evading the tax due the government for three years did not find much favor with either Secretary Folger or Assistant Secretary French, and it is probable that their position will be fortified by an opinion from Attorney General Brewster.

DECLARING A FINAL DIVIDEND.

The Commissioner of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company has declared a final dividend of 7 per cent. in favor of the creditors of the bank, making 62 per cent. in all and has commenced paying the Washington depositors. Dividends to depositors in the New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Norfolk, Richmond, Lynchburg, Charleston, Louisville, Memphis, Nashville, Mobile, Vicksburg, New Orleans, Savannah, St. Louis and other branches will be paid on and after Monday, the 21st inst. Payments will be made, as heretofore, on the receipt of pass-books, by check on the United States Treasury, and the pass-books, with dividend checks, will be returned as rapidly as practicable. All depositors who have received any of the former dividends will be entitled to the final dividend, and those who forwarded their books for dividends after the 21st of August, 1881, and before Feb. 17, 1883—the payment of which were refused because barred by act of Congress—will, in addition to the final dividend, receive such barred dividends. Depositors whose pass-books have been forwarded for examination and audit since Feb. 17, 1883, or which may hereafter be forwarded for that purpose, will not be entitled to the final dividend, but a record of all such passbooks, and of the barred dividends called for after that date will be kept, that they may receive the pro rata of the balance, if any, which may remain in the hands of the Commissioner uncalled for on the 12th day of May, 1885. The amount required to pay the final dividend on the basis of the amount called for on the third dividend is $182,397.72, and this amount, added to the amounts paid and estimated to be paid on former dividends and special deposits, aggregates the sum of $1,543,548,36.

FOREIGN NOTES.

A storm of unusual severity has occurred at Aden, in Arabia, doing great damage.

William Chambers, of the firm of W. & R. Chambers, of London and Edinburgh, is dead, aged 83.

At Lima no credence is placed in the report that a treaty of peace has been signed by Chili and Peru.

The representative assembly of Turkey will be convoked by the sultan at an early date. There has been no meeting of this body since 1876.

The fund of £100,000 voted by the British parliament to promote emigration from distressed districts of Ireland has been exhausted.

The *North German Gazette* continues its attacks upon the character of the American hog, which is unfeelingly represented as an incorrigible disseminator of trichiniasis.

A box found on the steps of Peterborough cathedral, England, Sunday, containing harmless liquids and a number of disconnected springs, caused great consternation among the officials and worshipers there.

The Czar, whose coronation is to take place this week, arrived at Moscow Sunday, where he was received with a show of enthusiasm by the populace. The city is full of strangers who have come to witness the coronation ceremonies, and the best of order prevails.

James Carey, the Dublin informer, has been released and the guard about his house doubled. He declares he will remain in Dublin and prosecute those of his tenants who have refused to pay rent since he turned informer. The government reward for the detection of the Phœnix park assassins is to be distributed among the informers.

An officer of the Russian army who had been arrested on the charge of being a member of a military revolutionary club made disclosures upon his examination indicating that the organization was an extensive one, although it has no connection with the nihilists. The police of St. Petersburg claim to have unearthed a plot to assassinate the czar on the day of his coronation.

King Cetewayo's peep into civilized methods as prisoner and guest of her Britannic majesty has not proved of much benefit to him in his efforts to reestablish his power in Zululand. His brother Oham and another insurrectionary chief named Usibepu united their forces to resist the army of Cetewayo, whom they defeated with great loss in a pitched battle recently.

The pope's letter to the Irish bishops was the subject of discussion at a meeting of the Irish National league at Dublin Wednesday. One speaker said Irishmen should take their theology and not their politics from Rome and that the latter was a shameful insult to the Irish people. The *Freeman's Journal* expresses the belief that the pope has been misled by emissaries of Great Britain.

Fitzharris, alias "Skin the Goat," the cab-driver who carried the assassins of Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke to Phœnix park, and who escaped conviction as a principal in the crime of May 6, 1882, was on Wednesday found guilty as an accessory after the fact and sentenced to penal servitude for life. A true bill has been found against Mathias Brady, brother of the man who was hanged at Dublin on Monday, for threatening the foreman of the jury that convicted the latter.

Daniel Curley, the second man convicted of the murder of Cavendish and Burke, was hanged in Kilmainham jail Dublin at 8 o'clock Friday morning. The jail was guarded by a force of military similar to that on the occasion of the hanging of Brady. Canon Kennedy and Father O'Reilly arrived at the prison at an early hour to attend Curley. After the priests had prayed privately with the condemned man in his cell, mass was performed in the prison chapel in the presence of the governor and wardens, where Curley received the sacrament. Meanwhile, the group of women which had gathered outside the prison were on their knees saying the litany for the dying. When the black flag, announcing that the execution had taken place, was hoisted over the prison, every man in the crowd outside, which numbered barely a thousand, uncovered his head; and murmurs of sympathy with Curley were uttered. A rush was then made by the crowd for the garden near by, where Curley's relatives had assembled and where his father was kneeling and praying for the repose of the soul of his son. The people soon dispersed quietly. Curley walked to the scaffold with little assistance. He seemed to be resigned to his fate, but was hardly firm. He declined to make any statement touching his connection with the crime for which he was executed. His death was instantaneous. In a letter which Curley wrote to his wife he said: "I will take my secrets to the grave with me, and leave those who are at freedom to enjoy it. I will die in peace, forgiving my enemies."

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

ONE of the professors in the Avery Institute, at Charleston, S. C., is the colored cadet, Whittaker, who was discharged from West Point.

EX-SENATOR Allen G. Thurman, is still compelled to carry in a sling the arm which he broke recently by falling down stairs, and on this account does not expect to attend the coming State Democrat Convention.

PAUL HAYNE'S cottage, near Augusta, Ga., is a cosy little white house set in fifty acres of ground. It was presented to the poet by ex-Governor Colquitt, of Georgia, after Mr. Hayne's residence was burned down.

MR. J. Q. A. WARD, the sculptor, has agreed to execute for the Army of the Cumberland a colossal statue in bronze of President Garfield. The statue will be erected in Washington, and the late President will be represented rather as a civillian than as a soldier.

IT is said that when William H. Vanderbilt sailed for Europe he took letters of credit with him for $1,000,000. Some one asked him jocosely what he intended to do with so much money. "It is the custom on the other side," responded Mr. Vanderbilt, soberly, "to fee waiters and attendants."

A PHILADELPHIA editor, desiring an article from Charles Dudley Warner, wrote him, not long ago, and enclosed a check for a good round sum as prepayment for the article solicited. A few days after, Mr. Warner answered briefly as follows: "The check will be duly used; the article, I will think about."

ONE of Lady Florence Dixie's eccentricities was, a few years ago, when living in the Highlands, to dress in the veritable "garb of Old Gaul." A photograph of her, taken in 1878, represents her standing by a tree, gun in hand, and some dead grouse lying at her feet. She wears a kilt of ordinary length, of gray tweed, a jacket of the same material, and a tight vest. Her bonnet is of Highland pattern, with a stag's head crest in the left side of it, and her hair is cut short. Altogether her appearance is that of a stalwart young Highland hunter.

AMONG the persons recently presented to the Emperor of Russia at Gatschina was an old veteran of 98, from Tavastehus, in Finland, who received a gold coin from the hands of the Empress Catharine II, at eleven years of age, and wears the medal of Alexander I, for the war of 1812. He was taken prisoner by the French at Moscow, and was personally interrogated by the great Napoleon. The Czar took great interest in the old man's account of the burning of Moscow, and afterwad introduced him to the Empress and her children.

THE death of General Grant's mother calls to mind a letter which he wrote to her forty-four years ago, when he was a West Point cadet, expressing a hope that has been wonderfully fulfilled. "Your kind words of admonition," he wrote, "are ever present with me. How well do they strengthen me in every good word and work. Should I become a soldier for my country, I look forward with hope to have you spared to share with me in any advancement that I may gain, and I trust my future conduct will prove me worthy of the patriotic instruction you and father have given me."

AS A PENALTY for election or appointment to office the new incumbent must suffer innumerable anecdotes, true or visionary, to be told to a curious public concerning his career. To satisfy the late demand the following is told of the new Postmaster-General: "Once, when he was on the United States Circuit Court Bench, the District Attorney announced that a certain important case, just called, would be withdrawn from the docket. 'By whose authority?' inquired Judge Gresham. 'By instructions from Washington.' 'But whose instructions?' The answer was unsatisfactory. 'We do not recognize the right of anybody at Washington, even the President himself,' said Judge Gresham, 'to interfere, whether by instructions or requests, in the trial of a cause before the court. Proceed with the case.' The trial went on and a conviction was secured."

COL. INGERSOLL is more gazed at by sight-seers than any other man in the court-room where the Star Route cases are being tried. When he is not speaking he sits behind a big table, writing, dozing, talking, or cracking jokes, just as the mood strikes him. "To-day," says a correspondent of the Cleveland Leader, "he was chewing tobacco vigorously, and his fat jaws moved up and down, making the flesh encasing them expand and contract like India-rubber. Ingersoll likes tobacco, and his bump of reverence is not large enough to make him stop chewing during a court session. He looks for all the world like an over grown boy, and it is not unfair to say that he often acts like one. Sometimes he puts his hands into his pockets when he is speaking, and he often makes a joke and laughs at it with the audience. He laughs all over, from the fuzzy hair of his bald head to the beefy calves of his fat legs, his big belly shaking till the gold watch chain across it seems to jingle, and his whole frame a personification of Humor on a drunk."

NOTES BY THE WAYSIDE

IN A FARM house near Boone, Ia, lives mother Spence, aged 86. In the same house lives her daughter, aged 64; her grand-daughter, aged 40; her great-grand-daughter, aged 23, and her great-great-grand-daughter, aged 2. This is believed to be the only house in the country sheltering five generations.

A MAN of 55 and a woman of 83 were summoned as witnesses in a case being tried at Mt. Holly, N. Y. Although having lived all their lives in that county they had never been to the county seat, neither had they ever seen a railroad. The old lady begged to be taken in a wagon, but was finally prevailed upon to go on the cars. She held onto the seats all the way, fearing the "pesky thing" might upset.

A RESIDENT of Spencer Brook, Minn., was strongly suspected of stealing from his neighbors. Learning of this he confessed his guilt to his church, and was formally forgiven. But he did not reform. He had not intended to. Correctly calculating that confidence would be more or less restored by his pretended penitence, he devoted assiduous nightly attention to the portable property of his neighbors, and the next consideration of his deeds was in a criminal court.

THE greatest living curiosity in Georgia is Thomas Gaultney, a young man of 23 who is only 36 inches in height. Owing to the abnormal condition of some portions of his physical system his hands, feet and joints have grown to immense size, leaving the intervening portion of his limbs almost fleshless. His hands each way 16 pounds, and are much larger than his head. They are so heavy that he cannot lift them, neither can he move his feet without assistance. Mentally he is all right.

A FISHERMAN at Benecia, Cal., after having hauled most of his net into the boat, found some difficulty in getting in the remainder. Upon investigation he found that an enormous shark had swallowed four or five fathoms of it, with the corks, leads and four or five salmon which it contained. After a hard fight the monster was dispatched and towed to shore, and after being dissected the net and fish were taken from him. There was also found in his cavernous interior an iron row-lock, several cans of salmon, part of a boat hook, a large can which had been used as a float for the end of a net and a trip hammer, evidently from some pile-driver.

ON a bright June morning in 1860 Mr. Serr left her home in Summit township, Erie county, Pa., and locked her three children in the house, intending to be gone but a short time. When she returned the house was wrapped in flames and she could hear the voices of the children faintly calling her. Being unable to render any assistance she lost consciousness and lay fainting in the yard. When she recovered, all that was left of the idols of her household were three blackened cinders. The shock shattered her reason, and she gradually grew worse until at last she was furnished a home at the almshouse. Finding she was incurable, her sister took her to her home, where she remained until about a year ago, when she was taken to the smallpox hospital at Erie, having contracted that disease. When she recovered from it her mind was completely wrecked, and now at the age of 70 years she spends most of her time wandering around the site of her former home calling her children, who she says she hears playing in the yard.

THERE has just died at Charenton, near Paris, a man who has had a very curious history. Thirty years ago this person, whose name was Roussot, was condemned to death at the Seine Assizes for the murder of an old gentleman, M. Memoury. The case had excited considerable interest, and the court was crowded with spectators. Among the persons standing immediately behind Roussot, who was flanked by a pair of gendarmes, was one Planchat, an employe of the *Presse* newspaper, who had somehow contrived to wriggle himself into that position without attracting notice. Scarcely had the sentence been pronounced when Planchat, moved, as he afterwards explained, by an uncontrollable impulse, passed the side of his hand over the prisoner's neck in imitation of the keen blade of the guillotine, at the same time emitting a whirring sound. Roussot instantly fell forward with a shriek of terror, and the bystanders, indignant at this heartless and shocking act, rushed upon Planchat and roundly abused him. Planchat was subsequently condemned to two years' imprisonment. As for his victim, he never recovered the shock but remained insane until the day of his death. He was pardoned by the Emperor, and confined, first at Bicetre, and afterward at Chareton, where he has just expired. The unfortunate man was under the impression that he had actually been beheaded in the Palais de Justice, and when relating the story was in the habit of imitating the sound that haunted him for thirty years.

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Where the Parties Differ.

If the elections of next fall were to take place this week there would be a very meagre vote cast, says the New York Tribune. The voters are not thinking much about politics. Most of them have made up their minds what they are going to do, and look for no new details that can change their intentions. But there are many more who are merely indifferent, and others who are waiting to see what the great parties will do. Yet it does not follow that the elections next fall will be tame or indecisive. The liquor question is apt to drop to the rear; minor and local issues will shrink out of sight as the approach of another Presidential election is realized; and men will turn their thoughts once more to the question which must after all be the decisive one, namely, whether the one party or the other, judged by its past record and its constituent elements, can most safely be trusted with the vast responsibilities of National Government. Circumstances are likely to arise before the voting begins next fall which will bring that question very sharply to the minds of men. The Democrats dread it. Above all things they desire to escape another public verdict upon their own past record.

Before long, however, that party will meet in convention in several important States. In these bodies the contest between different elements of which the parties is composed will come to a head. One set of leaders or the other will be put foward to speak for the party. Nominations and platforms will show which element has the upper hand. Last year the Democrats had the advantage of almost as many different disguises as there are different States; in some they professed to care for nothing but beer and whiskey; in some they were only anxious to resist monopolies; in some they cloaked a scramble for office under pretended zeal for civil service reform; and in others they promised as many different revisions of taxation and the tariff as there were distinct interests to be conciliated. This year, in spite of themselves, their nominations will mean something. Certain definite measures have been passed by Congress, and others are loudly demanded, and an attempt to be non-committal will now be quite as significant as the most explicit declaration.]

Do what it may, the Democratic party must perforce show whether it thinks itself fit to be trusted. If it hunts up strange and unknown men, or political tricksters who have never been identified with its history, it will show that it is ashamed of its own history and leaders. Confessing that these entitle it to no confidence, it will, nevertheless, ask the voters to say that they give it all confidence. By so doing, it will compel men to consider what the history and who the leaders have been of whom the party is ashamed. Or if, on the other hand, it names men who have been identified with the past, that history inevitably comes up for review.

The Republican party has no such difficulty. It has a history, but is not ashamed of it, and would be only too glad to have the elections decided by the public judgment as to the work done by the party during the past 25 years. The Republicans also will meet in conventions, but there will be no effort anywhere to disown the past record of the party, to put on disguise, or to promise a reversal of its policy. It does not need to pretend that all its leaders have been always wise, or all its officials free from blame; taken as a whole, its past chalenges scrutiny. Not being ashamed, and having nothing to hide, it can nominate new men, or men who have been long identified with its history, as circumstances in each case may dictate. It will not be foolish enough to pretend that in every particular every administration, including that of President Arthur, has met its highest aspirations, and yet it will have no occasion or desire to disavow or disown that administration as a whole, or any other; on the contrary, it can claim public thanks and honor for the general conduct of the Government under the present administration.

There is a great difference between a party that has everything to hide and one that shrinks from no scrutiny and fears no issue. The people will begin to feel that difference when the conventions of the two parties pass in review before them. It is possible, too, that events may draw public attention very strongly to the financial course of the two parties. There may be industrial contests or disasters this summer. In that case, voters will ask which party has voted for the repeal of duties designed to protect home industry. Financial disorders are not wholly impossible. If they come, voters will ask which party weakened the public treasury by silver coinage, strove to cripple the banks by constant assaults upon them, and threatened all invested property by communistic proposals. That the Democratic party is afraid of its past history is not strange. But its only way to get rid of its past is to die and bury itself.

Acquittals for Murder.

The saying of the elder Weller to his progeny, "Bevare of the vidders, Samuvil," should be paraphrased and applied to American justice thus: "Bevare of the jury," especially if the one for whom the Goddess attempts to hold the balance is a murderer.

Thrice within the past few months has murder been committed—cold-blooded, horrible murder—and thrice has the criminal went unwhipped of justice.

The case of Lyman Dukes, the slayer of Captain Nutt, at Uniontown, Pa., is fresh in the minds of our readers; where an incarnate devil first worked ruin upon a friend's daughter, and then deliberately murdered her father. Yet a jury was found which acquitted him.

In Chicago Jere Dunn, a noted bummer, prize fighter and generally bad character, walked into a saloon and coolly drew forth a revolver and sent two bullets crashing into the person of prize-fighter Elliott, and his life ebbed away with his blood; and he has been acquitted and goes free.

In Kentucky Congressman Phil Thompson permits his wife to acquire a taste for strong drink, until she becomes a slave thereto, and then because she gives way to her weakness while visiting in Cincinnati, he gives heed to a slanderous tale set afloat by the tongue of a scheming and designing woman, and in the heat of passion takes his former friend's life; and a jury acquits and the whole State applauds.

Search the wide world over. Go down into the slums of degradation; climb the bronze stairways of the flaming and dazzling dens of gilt-edged hell in the fashionable resorts of sin of the great cities, and we unhesitatingly believe that the counterpart of Jessie Buckner—the author of the slander that floated over the city of Louisville and finally caused Walter Davis to lose his life, two homes to be wrecked and disgrace brought to a State—can not be found. But Kentucky Justice listened to her siren tongue, as Phil Thompson had done, and a murderer goes free.

These three instances bring discredit to the jury system, and make American justice a mockery. Well may it be said there is no justice, when deadly crime may be openly practiced and the author go unpunished.

One thing stands out plain in these cases: Three men now living will have to answer to the crime of murder, and thirty-six others to that of perjury.

Something About Dr. McLane's Heresy.

Mention has been made in these columns concerning the trial for heresy of Dr. McLane, of Steubenville. A friend of THE AGE, who is also a Presbyterian, requests us to give place to the subjoined editorial from a secular paper, "which, while not in sympathy with Presbyterianism, displays much common sense:"

"The heresy trial at Wellsville has resulted in a verdict of guilty, unanimously concurred in by the members of the Presbytery, and Rev. Dr. McLane has been ecclesiastically unfrocked for publishing doctrines antagonistic to the confession of faith upheld by the Presbyterian church. Dr. McLane maintains that there is no conflict between his book and the doctrinal tenets of the church and claims he is in entire harmony with the standards of Presbyterian orthodoxy. But the unanimous agreement of the Presbytery is strong evidence to the contrary from those qualified to judge, and whose duty it is to judge honestly. The Doctor has given notice of an appeal to the General Assembly of the church, which meets at Saratoga, New York, on the grounds of prejudice and irregularity as well as the injustice of the decision. The questions raised by the trial relate to the atonement mainly, and the allegation is that the Doctor's book has a decided leading towards a mitigated type of Unitarianism.

There is something very taking to the average American mind in the exercise of private judgment against the standards of the churches and the accompanying defiance of ecclesiastical courts. It is in the nature of a "bolt," or an "independent movement" against what may be respectfully called "the bosses," and therefore challenges admiration for the "pluck" evinced. But it seems to us there is little reason or justice in this sort of careless opinion. Churches are voluntary organizations—no one is compelled to enter the ministry; and when one does so he voluntarily assumes certain very plain and solemn obligations, fidelity to which is the ground-work of unity and efficient church service.

He accepts the doctrines or standards of the church, and obligates himself to teach nothing contrary to their letter or spirit. On this he is licensed to go forth and preach the Gospel, according to the Presbyterian, or Methodist, or Baptist standards of belief to all the world. Good faith and common honesty requires he should not deviate a hair's breadth from his voluntary pledge. It is not fair or honorable to promulgate heretical doctrine while holding such a commission. It is clearly a case of false pretences. If the minister gets new light, so that his conscience is troubled, before he disseminates this new light he should resign his commission in the particular church he serves. This is the bold, open, manly, honest way. It is not the sensational method, and will not attract the applause of the unthinking to the same extent as a heated theological fight, but it is the square way, and in other relations of life the only admitted rule of action.

Accompanying the above article is this: "I observe also that your paper quotes freely and frequently from the New York Independent. Please print the little paragraph enclosed, as the other side, and say that Presbyterians generally, among whom you have many subscribers, regard that paper as the biggest and meanest of all so-called religious papers."

Here is the item:

"When the Independent undertakes to discuss Presbyterian doctrine or polity it gets into something beyond its depths, and makes itself ridiculous. In all that pertains to the Presbyterian Church or evangelical truth, neither the "indignation and disgust" of the Independent nor its approbation are taken into account; the one is of as little value as the other. That journal, like some people, always prides itself in talking most about that of which it knows little or nothing. Let the Independent confine itself to subjects with which it has at least some acquaintance. It has often demonstrated its ignorance of Presbyterianism, and would do better to let it alone in the future.

A Few Words on Temperance from an Old Acquaintance.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AGE.—I notice an article in your last paper from W. S. W., and am sorry to see the man is angry with me for my mild remonstrance against a former article of his, although he had in several former contributions to your columns, alluded to me in not very courteous style. I fail to see any cause to justify him in charging me with misrepresentation and prevarication. Above all things I desire to be truthful and reasonable in the discussion of this question, and although he calls me fanatical, a hider of facts, and many other uncomplimentary and I think unmerited names, yet I will set him an example in this discussion as regard decency of style, carefulness in stating only facts, and respect for the honest opinion of others, which he would do well to follow. The man is a Prohibitionist by his own words, as he says he would vote to tax the liquor seller so high he would have to quit the buisness; so we are both Prohibitionists and why should we quarrel? He is going for prohibition by the way of Cape Horn, while I will take the short cut across. Let us shake hands and be friends as we start. I expect to get there first. I wish to correct an error in the mind of W. S. W. I stated in my former article that after the tax law of Michigan went into effect the saloons *decreased* 25 per cent., but THE AGE printed it *increased*. I always admitted that high license would lessen the saloons in number, but not in powers of destructiveness, which is proven in the case of Michigan itself, and any argument that shows the decrease of the number of saloons without showing also a decrease in the amount of liquor drank, is worth nothing. To this point I called the attention in my former article, but is passed by in silence by W. S. W. who is so well versed in the liquor statistics of Michigan. We hope he will enlighten the readers of THE AGE upon this point hereafter. Under free rum there are more saloons than are profitable, and one-half as many could sell the same amount of liquor and be enabled to keep more attractive surroundings, offer better lounging places for the young men, could bait the trap with more enticing bait, and gather more victims from the better classes—these are the objections to license. It is an attempt to gild vice, to elevate it, to make it respectable, not to crush it out, or to discourage the use of liquors as a beverage. If the traffic is to be permitted, and receive legal sanction, let it stand forth in its naked deformity, but it into dens in the back alleys, put up the black flag with the skull and cross bones over the doors, brand the casks and bottles with a death's head, let blear eyed wretches stagger in and out, let rags and filth be the badge of the patrons, let blasphemy, obscurity, vulgarity be the names of the place, let theft and murder lurk by day and steal out by night from this institution of the evil one. This is the true garb the liquor traffic should be dressed in. Then it would not deceive, then it would not tempt the innocent to their destruction. Only those already lost could relish the horrors of such a place, and less ruin could be wrought by the traffic if thus dressed in its true garb, than when disguised behind plate glass, marble counters, glass decanters and goblets and a fancy whisky mixer with a white shirt front and white linen standing shirt collar above all behind the counter, the whole concern protected by letters patent by the State, in consideration of sharing in the profits thus juggled out of the world's fools. If it is necessary to have a place where the quiet, timid citizen can go to fuddle his brains with beer or stimulant of some kind, you must also furnish a place for Pat who can get twice as much enjoyment out of one roaring drunk, as your timid, cold blooded, would be respectable tippler can get in a month. W. S. W. goes over the old story of sumptuary law and its dangers, but we say license is of a sumptuary nature while prohibition is not. Our motto is, if it is good for one it is good for all. If good for the wealthy, do not by high license put it out of the way of the poor, for we must not forget that the tax is not paid by the maker or seller but by the drinker. As regards the statistics of Michigan relative to the traffic, it is not necessary for me to dispute them as they do not prove anything to the advantage of tax as can be seen in the condition of the State to-day. All the evils of the traffic are still with the people of Michigan after seven years of license tax, and even W. S. W. would not point to Michigan as a model of sobriety as the Hon. Jas. G. Blaine did to his prohibition State when he says "no where in the civilized world can there be found an equal number of Anglo Saxon people among whom is used so little liquor as among the 650,000 inhabitants of Maine. I will conclude by noticing the unjust charge of W. S. W. that he would like to see the church that would not take the saloon keeper's money. We can show him many such churches. In our county they are the rule, not the exception, and while there are some, no doubt, that would take such money, they are those controlled by high license officers who would take money from such hands, upon the same principle that the State would adopt by accepting a part of the saloon keepers' profits, a kind of hush money principle. Those churches are becoming rare and by reading the proceedings of the conferences and the resolutions there adopted, W. S. W. will see the attitude of the church towards the liquor traffic and the ever increasing aversion to the principle of licensing an evil. Hoping that the readers of THE AGE will not adopt the views of our belated Wisconsin Brother W. S. W., I close,

I. B. VOGENITZ.

PERSONAL PROPERTY

Listed for Taxation by the Assessors of the Several Townships.

From the returns of township Assessors, on file at the Auditor's Office, we glean the following information:

ADAMS TOWNSHIP.

Michael Zeiner, Assessor; employed 29 days; compensation $58.

	No.	Value.
Horses	314	$ 18,650
Cattle	814	14,186
Sheep	7554	21,099
Hogs	917	3,316

Total value of personal property, $111,627.

BEDFORD TOWNSHIP.

William Dickerson Assessor; employed 27 days, compensation $54.

	No.	Value.
Horses	250	$ 17,550
Cattle	768	14,260
Sheep	8422	21,985
Hogs	504	2,395

Total value of personal property, $93,150.

BEDFORD SPECIAL SCHOOL DISTRICT.

	No.	Value.
Horses	82	$ 6,015
Cattle	186	3,549
Sheep	2911	7,297
Hogs	187	593

Total value of personal property, $59,187.

BETHLEHEM TOWNSHIP.

B. H. Wheatcraft, Assessor, employed 24 days, compensation $48.

	No.	Value.
Horses	276	$20,350
Cattle	946	17,060
Sheep	5596	14,530
Hogs	870	3,970

Total valuation of personal property, $104,350.

CLARK TOWNSHIP.

Joseph Muller, Assessor, employed 26 days, compensation, $52.

	No.	Value.
Horses	302	$10,130
Cattle	885	15,000
Sheep	4304	7,310
Hogs	677	2,750

Total value of personal property, $115,200.

CRAWFORD TOWNSHIP.

C. J. Bowers, Assessor, employed 30 days, compensation $60.

	No.	Value.
Horses	315	$18,855
Cattle	1070	15,305
Sheep	3911	10,028
Hogs	945	3,855

Total value of personal property, $180,010.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP

Geo. Roller Assessor, employed 31 days, compensation $62.

	No.	Value.
Horses	310	$21,920
Cattle	791	16,685
Sheep	5,432	15,390
Hogs	593	3,520

Total value of personal property $133,690.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP AND ROSCOE SPECIAL SCHOOL DISTRICT.

J. M. Agnew Assessor, employed 44 days, compensation $88.

	No.	Value.
Horses	548	$36,063
Cattle	1540	28,910
Sheep	7917	22,781
Hogs	1358	7,149

Total value of personal property, $273,221.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

Orange Riley, Assessor, employed 23 days, compensation $46.

	No.	Value.
Horses	296	$21,740
Cattle	915	18,880
Sheep	9011	27,375
Hogs	955	5,595

Total value of personal property, $130,060.

INCORPORATED VILLAGE OF WARSAW.

	No.	Value.
Horses	14	$1,100
Cattle	6	136
Hogs	5	45

Total value of personal property, $32,105.

KEENE TOWNSHIP.

Frank M. Ogilvie Assessor, employed 23 days, compensation $46.

	No.	Value.
Horses	329	$30,721
Cattle	966	20,761
Sheep	9161	23,132
Hogs	726	3,022

Total value of personal property, $251,705.

LAFAYETTE TOWNSHIP.

Henry Shaw Assessor; employed 26 days, compensation $52.

	No.	Value.
Horses	190	$ 12,070
Cattle	528	9,500
Sheep	5422	14,250
Hogs	456	1,360

Total value of personal property, $76,845.

LAFAYETTE SPECIAL SCHOOL DISTRICT.

	No.	Value.
Horses	110	$ 6,025
Cattle	328	5,455
Sheep	896	2,265
Hogs	226	670

Total value of personal property $55,845.

LINTON TOWNSHIP.

James Rusk Assessor; employed 35 days, compensation $70.

	No.	Value.
Horses	305	$ 27,480
Cattle	899	18,195
Sheep	6886	18,395
Hogs	1051	5,150

Total value of personal property, $136,255.

MILLCREEK TOWNSHIP.

Charles Craig, Assessor; employed 22 days, compensation $44.

	No.	Value.
Horses	244	$ 16,815
Cattle	736	15,175
Sheep	8163	22,170
Hogs	480	2,795

Total value of personal property, $99,005.

MONROE TOWNSHIP.

Platt Williamson Assessor; employed 26 days, compensation $52.

	No.	Value.
Horses	277	$ 19,040
Cattle	617	11,751
Sheep	4030	10,690
Hogs	731	2,988

Total value of personal property, $87,656.

NEW CASTLE TOWNSHIP.

James Buxton, Assessor; employed 26 days, compensation $52.

	No.	Value.
Horses	204	$ 16,290
Cattle	551	10,982
Sheep	3006	7,428
Hogs	726	3,526

Total value of personal property, $78,011.

NEW CASTLE SPECIAL SCHOOL DISTRICT.

	No.	Value.
Horses	73	$ 6,405
Cattle	190	4,279
Sheep	2019	5,503
Hogs	129	625

Total value of personal property, $61,106.

OXFORD TOWNSHIP.

Francis J. Bach, Assessor; employed 28 days, compensation $56.

	No.	Value.
Horses	338	$ 24,810
Cattle	854	17,610
Sheep	5299	11,042
Hogs	916	4,681

Total value of personal property, $139,450.

PERRY TOWNSHIP.

O. M. Mikesell, Assessor, employed 25 days compensation $50.

	No.	Value
Horses	407	$35 630
Cattle	904	16,865
Sheep	9320	25,995
Hogs	792	3,633

Total value of personal property, $148,847.

PIKE TOWNSHIP.

Armer Noland, Assessor, employed 28 days, compensation $56.

	No.	Value.
Horses	274	$24,040
Cattle	636	10,515
Sheep	10673	34,360
Hogs	364	2,175

Total value of personal property, $162,050.

WEST CARLISLE SPECIAL SCHOOL DISTRICT.

	No.	Value.
Horses	33	$2,620
Cattle	39	1,140
Sheep	812	2790
Hogs	29	190

Total value of personal property, $33,045.

TIVERTON TOWNSHIP.

Stephen Workman, Assessor, employed 24 days; compensation $48.

	No.	Value.
Horses	290	$20,640
Cattle	661	10,532
Sheep	3131	7,215
Hogs	907	3,752

Total value of personal property, $73,343.

TUSCARAWAS TOWNSHIP.

R. L. Beall, Assessor, employed 38 days, compensation $76. Assistant 4 days, compensation $8.

	No.	Value
Horses	141	$9,670
Cattle	314	6,125
Sheep	2 376	6,088
Hogs	347	1,763

Total value of personal property $49,231.

VILLAGE OF COSHOCTON.

	No.	Value.
Horses	223	$14,895
Cattle	98	2,420
Sheep	167	520
Hogs	89	370

Total value of personal property, $507,270.

VIRGINIA TOWNSHIP.

T. W. Cornell, Assessor, employed 25 days, compensation $50.

	No.	Value.
Horses	406	$26,320
Cattle	837	16,283
Sheep	6904	17,245
Hogs	743	3,266

Total value of personal property, $152,626.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

William McBride, Assessor, employed 29 days, compensation $58.

	No.	Value.
Horses	308	$20,425
Cattle	1042	22,155
Sheep	9,505	26,855
Hogs	562	3,330

Total value of personal property, $158,940.

WHITE EYES TOWNSHIP.

Z. T. Everhart, Assessor, employed 28 days, compensation $56.

	No.	Value.
Horses	282	$21,975
Cattle	912	15,110
Sheep	8,238	23,711
Hogs	638	2,780

Total value of personal property, $145,750.

Bacon.

The majority of the farmers are done planting corn, and many are afraid that the cold rain of last Sunday and Monday has damaged their seed.

Milton Wells lost a valuable cow last Monday, for which he paid fifty dollars a few weeks before she died. That is pretty rough on a young man just starting.

John L Stoker sold his fat sheep to Mr. Robert Kirk, last week, at $4.40 per cwt. There had been several trying to buy them, but a couple of the buyers thought a little too much of the small sum of $2.50 on one hundred head of *fat* sheep that will average 100 pounds per head.

Geo. W. Taylor, besides his other chickens, has eleven hens of the leghorn breed that have laid an egg apiece every day since the first of last February. Who can beat it?

Our Supervisor, H. D. Fowler, has notified the people of his district to take all their swine off the road. Some of the farmers feel like returning thanks to Mr. Fowler, while others pretend to be very mad; but I think the majority are pleased, and if he continues to makes them keep their stock off the road until his term of office expires we will try, and if possible, elect him for life next spring.

Jerry Fowler has built an addition to his store room, and now has a very commodious and well filled room, and offers to compete in prices with any merchant in the county.

G. L. Williams is teaching our schools, and is giving satisfaction.

'Squire Simons and wife talk of going to California this summer for the improvement of their health.

Major and Colonel Bedford have a yearling lamb that shore eighteen pounds of clean wool. OBSERVER.

Plainfield.

The ex-soldiers and citizens of this town and vicinity, met in the Town Hall on Saturday evening, for the purpose of preparing a programme for Memorial Day.

Mr. Jacob Derr was chosen chairman, and J. B. Bassett, secretary.

The following officers and committees were appointed:

Marshal of the day—E. G. Abbott.

Assistant Marshal—S. P. Woodward.

Committee on Programme—Mary Duling, Lucy Conley, J. B. Bassett.

Committee on Music—Joseph Love, J. E Magers and wife, Lucy Conley, Ianthus Mayhew.

On Evergreens—J. Criswell and wife, Dr. A. E. Walker and wife, Wm. Wolfe and wife, J. W. Johnson and wife, Warren C. Williams and wife, T. J. Cook and wife, James Carr and wife, David Maple, D. Taylor, J. McRaig.

Committee on wreaths—Lucy Conley, Mary Duling, Alice Loos, May Wells.

Committee to invite business houses in town to close their doors from 9 o'clock A. M. to 2 P. M.—T. J. Platt, Willard Conley.

Color bearers—James Poland, G. W. McClaughry.

The different Sabbath Schools in the neighborhood are invited to attend en-masse.

The soldiers' dinner of beans and hardtack, of which notice was given in last week's AGE, is given up.

The present cold rain is hard on seed corn in the ground; there is danger of it rotting. M.

THE June number of the *North American Review* opens with an article by Joseph Nimmo, Jr. Chief of the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, on "American Manufacturing Interests", in which is given a singularly full and instructive historical sketch of the rise and progress of manufactures in the United States, together with a very effective presentation of their present condition and of the agency of tariff legislation in promoting diversified industries and encouraging the inventive genius of the people. Should this author's advocacy of protective legislation prove distasteful, the reader finds the needed corrective in an article by the Hon. Wm. M. Springer, on "Incidental Taxation," which is an argument for Free Trade. D. C. Gilman, President of John Hopkins University, writes of the "Present Aspects of College Training," as affected by the increase of wealth and luxury, the development of natural science, and the influence of a larger religious liberty. Edward Self presents some weighty considerations on the "Abuse of Citizenship," as exhibited in the machinations of the dynamitists against a friendly power, in disregard of the obligations of American neutrality. Prof. Isaac L. Rice criticises some of "Herbert Spencer's Facts and Inferences" in social and political science, and Christine Nilsson contributes "A Few Words bout Public Singing" Finally, there is a symposium on "The Moral Influence of the Drama," the participants being, on the one side, the Rev Dr. J. M. Buckley, well known as an opponent of the stage, and on the other, John Gilbert, the actor; A. M. Palmer, theatrical manager; and William Winter, dramatic critic. 50 cents a number; $5 a year. Published at 30 Lafayette Place, New York.

MARKETS.

Coshocton Prices Current.

Corrected weekly by D. H. Mortley, Grocer, R. H. Corner.

Apples, green, per bushel	90 to 100
Apples, dried, per pound	5 to 6
Butter, per pound	18
Bacon, sides, per pound	11
Beans, per bushel	2 00 to 250
Beeswax, per pound	15
Chickens, per pair, spring	40
Corn Meal, per sack	30 to 50
Dried peaches, pared, per lb	15
Eggs per dozen	14
Flour, per sack	1 60
Flour by Patent Process	1 85
Hams per pound Country	12
Honey per pound	15
Lard per pound	10
Onions, per bushel	50
Onion Sets, per bush	2 50
Potatoes per bushel	75a90
Peaches, dried, per pound	6to7
Shoulders per pound	9
Salt per barrel	1 40
Tallow per pound	6 to 7

Subject to changes during the week.

Coshocton Grain Market.

WHEAT—Per bushel, white, old	$1 10
WHEAT—Per Bushel, red, old	1 10
WHEAT—Per Bushel, new	1 10
CORN—	60
OATS—	42
RYE—	65
FLOUR—Per Barrel, XXX	$6 65
Per Sack, XX	1 80
MEAL—Per Bushel	90
BRAN—Per hundred	90
SHORTS—	1 10
CORN and OATS CHOP—	1 80
PATENT FLOUR—per sack	1 80

East Liberty Live Stock Market

Corrected Especially for the Coshocton Age by John Hesket, & Co., Live Stock Commission Merchants.

CATTLE.

Extra 1,400 to 1,500	$6 50@6 75
Good 1,200 to 1,300	6 00@6 25
Fair 1,000 to 1,100	5 50@5 75
Com 800 to 900	4 50@5 00

HOGS.

Tops	$7 60@7 80
Yorkers	7 30@7 40
Baltimore	7 40to7 50

SHEEP.

Extra, 100 to 110	$5 20@5 40
Clipped 90 to 100	4 90@5 00
Fair, 80 to 90	4 50@4 75
Common, 70 to 80	3 50@3 75
Spring lambs	6 00@8 00
Calves	00@7 00

Full supply of sheep. Market full quarter off from yesterday. Cattle and hogs selling a little slow.

Pittsburg Market.

Corrected especially for the Coshocton AGE, by R. Beatty, Son & Co., 163 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Wholesale Produce Commission House, established 1860, receive and sell all kinds Country Produce, Domestic and Foreign Fruits and Vegetables. Shippers and country dealers having seasonable produce, etc., for sale, are invited to consign or correspond.

Country Produce.

APPLES—New, Choice, per bll, 5 00a4 50 good, 3 50a4 00; medium, 2 00a3 00.

APPLE BUTTER—per gal, 50a75c; Apple Jelly, 8a 10 per lb.

BUTTER—Dairy, 22a30c; "Gilt Edge," 22a 23c; Creamery, 25a27c; Choice Roll, 20a22c; Extra Choice Roll, 21a22c; Medium, 12a16c.

DRIED FRUITS—Apples, sliced, 10a11c; do quarters, 8a9c; Peaches, halves, 8a9c; red do, 15a18c; pitted Cherries, 20a25c; Rasberries, 24a25c; Blackberries, 9a10c; per lb for all.

FEATHERS—Live Geese, per lb, 60a65c a Mixed, 55a60c.

EGGS—Strictly Fresh, case, 17a16

HONEY.—York State 23 to 25; White Clover 20 to 23; Buckwheat 18a20.

ONIONS—Onions 175 a 180 per bbl.

POULTRY—Live Chickens, 90a1 00 per pair, according to size; Old, 60a70.

POTATOES— 75to70 per bush.

RAGS—Cotton, White, per lb, 2½c; Cotton, Mixed, 1a2½c; Woolen, 1-4a½c.

SEEDS—Timothy per bushel, 2 00a2 10, Clover, 9 50a9 75, for small; 9 25a9 75 for large.

TALLOW—Country 7a7½c; Beeswax 25a25c per lb.

Grain, Flour, Feed, Etc.

WHEAT—Prime Red Winter, 1 22a1 20; Medium, 1 19a1 17.

CORN—High mixed Shelled, 62a60; Yellow Shelled, 64a56; Ear Corn, 62a65.

OATS—49a51.

RYE—Choice, 65a70.

BARLEY—89a90 for Prime North-western Spring; 75c,a80 for Medium.

FLOUR—Fancy Patents, spring and winter, 7 50a7 75; Fancy St. Louis, winter, 7 50a7.75 Fancy Family White Amber and Winter, 6 50 a6 75; Choice Family, choice red winter, 6 25a 6 50; XX Family, medium winter, 6 00a6 25 XXX Bakers, Minnesota, 6 50a6 75; XX Bakers Wisconsin, 6 25a6,50; Cornmeal, 75a80c in paper. Oatmeal—medium brand—7 25a7 50 per bbl; Fancy, 7 75 8 00. Rye Flour, 4 50a4 75; buckwheat flour 3½a3.

MILL FEED—White Middlings, 19 00a20 00; Coarse, do, 18 00a 19 00; Seconds, 1600a18 00; Bran, 14 50a15 00; Chopped Feed, 24 00a22 00.

HAY—Prime Timothy baled, at 12 50a 13 00 ton; Prime New Loose, 15 00a17 00. Prairie 9 00a10 00.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.—Lower; May, $1.08½@1.08½ June, $1.09½@1.09½; July, $1.11½@1.11½

CORN.—Lower; May, 55½@56½c; June 56½@57c; July, 58½@58½c.

OATS.—Higher; May, 41½@41½c; June 40@40½c; July, 41½@41½c.

PROVISIONS.—Mess Pork higher; May, $19.10@19.12½; June, $19.17½@19.20; July $19.35@19.37½. Lard—Steady; May, $11.67 @11.67½; June, $11.77½@11.77½.

CATTLE.—Market firm. We quote:

Fancy heavy export steers	$6.50@6.60
Choice fat steers	6.30@6.40
Good do.	6.10@6.25
Medium grade steers	5.75@6.00
Fair to medium steers	4.75@5.50

HOGS.—Market firm. Sales ranged from $7.00@7.35 for light packing and shipping; $7.00@7.35 for heavy packing, and from $7.40@7.70 for fair to choice smooth heavy shipping lots.

BUTTER.—Steady and firm. We quote: Choice to Fancy Creamery at 23a24c ½ lb; ordinary to good do. 20a22c; good to fancy Dairy at 20a22c; common to fair do. 15a16c, Ladle-packed, 14a16c; packing stock at 9 9½c; Grease, 7½a8½c.

NEW YORK.

WHEAT.—Higher; No. 2 May, $1.21 1.21½; June, $1.20½@1.20½; July, $1.22½ @1.22½. CORN.—Quiet; Mixed Western Spot, 60@63½c.

CINCINNATI.

FLOUR.—Market quiet; Family, $4.70@ 5.10. WHEAT—Firm; No. 2 Red Winter, $1.13@1.14. CORN.—Higher; No. 2 Mixed, 63c. OATS.—Higher; No. 2 Mixed, 45½c. RYE.—Quiet; No. 2 Fall, 64½c. PROVISIONS —Pork dull at $20.00. Lard quiet at $11.30.—Bulk Meats firm; Clear sides $8.00@10.87½. Bacon dull; Clear sides $12.00.

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT.—Higher; May $1.06½; June, $1.10; July, $1.12½; No. 3, 90c. CORN.—Higher at 56½c for No. 2. OATS.—Firm; No. 2 White 41½c. RYE.—Higher; 65c for No. 1. BARLEY.—Higher at 80c for No. 2.

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT.—Higher; No. 2 Red May, $1.19 @1.19½; June, $1.18½. CORN.—Higher; May, 51½@52½c; June, 52½@53½c. OATS —Quiet; May, 42½@43½c. RYE—Quiet at 60c. BARLEY.—Steady at 60@70c.—PROVISIONS.—Pork higher; $20.10. Dry Salt Meats quiet at $10.05, 10.75, 10.95, 11. Bacon steady at $11.12, 11.80, 11.75. Lard—Higher; $11.40. HOGS—Higher; Packing, $7.00@7.30; butchers' to best heavy, $6.10@ 7.40.

BALTIMORE.

FLOUR.—Quiet; Western Superfine, $3.25 @4.00; do. extra, $4.25@5.00; Family, $5.25 @6.25. WHEAT—Western higher; No. 2 Winter Red Spot and May, $1.19½@ 1.19½; June, $1.20½@1.20½. CORN.—Western higher; Mixed Spot and May, 65 @65½c. OATS.—Western White, 50@52c; Mixed do. 50@52c. RYE—Higher at 70 @72c.

BOSTON.

WOOL.—Dull; Ohio and Pennsylvania extras and Michigan fleeces, 37½@38c; combing delaine fleeces; unwashed 25 fleece; California wools dull; pulled wools 30a47½c.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE® NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NOW COMPLETE.

The Immense Stock of Spring and Summer Clothing

IS NOW FULL AND COMPLETE IN ALL ITS DEPARTMENTS.

Men's and Youth's Handsome and Nobby Suits.

Boys and Childrens School and Dress Suits.

Gents Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, &c., in Immense Varieties, at Lowest Prices,

A. BERKOWITZ,

NORRIS BLOCK, - - MAIN STREET, - - - COSHOCTON, OHIO.

NEW FIRM OUR PLATFORM!

AND

New Goods.

Come in and investigate, compare, buy and realize that our prices are low, and

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Bought direct from the

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For Cash, and will be sold

LOW FOR CASH.

Shoes for everybody.
Infant's Foot-wear,
Children's Foot-wear,
Boys' Foot-wear,
Youths' Foot-wear,
Misses' Foot-wear,
Ladies' Foot-wear,
Men's Foot-wear.

Wright & Stanford

Coshocton, O.

Next door to Stewart's Bank, room formerly occupied by Jos. H. Hay.

FULL EQUIVALENT

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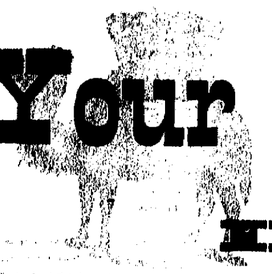

Your Money

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Honest, Substantial

GOODS!

And a fit guaranteed every time at

D. M. MOORE'S,

People's Popular Clothier,

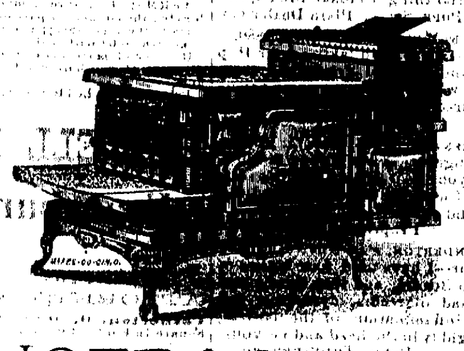
422 MAIN STREET,

Coshocton, Ohio.

SLATE ROOFING,

Tin Roofing. Tin Spouting.

STOVES, STOVES.



ELLIOTT & MILLER,

2d Street, Coshocton, Ohio,

have the largest and best assortment of Stoves, Granite-Iron, Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron ware ever brought to this city. Give them a call before purchasing elsewhere.

ALWAYS

AT THE

FRONT

With the finest and largest display of

WATCHES

ever brought to Coshocton. All the best makes of

AMERICAN WATCHES

Included.

There is not a town or city in the United States where you can buy a Watch at a lower price than you can of W. W. Bostwick, and every Watch warranted in every respect.

He also keeps a full line of Jewelry, Silverware, &c., at Rock Bottom prices. Don't fail to call and examine for yourself, no trouble to show goods.

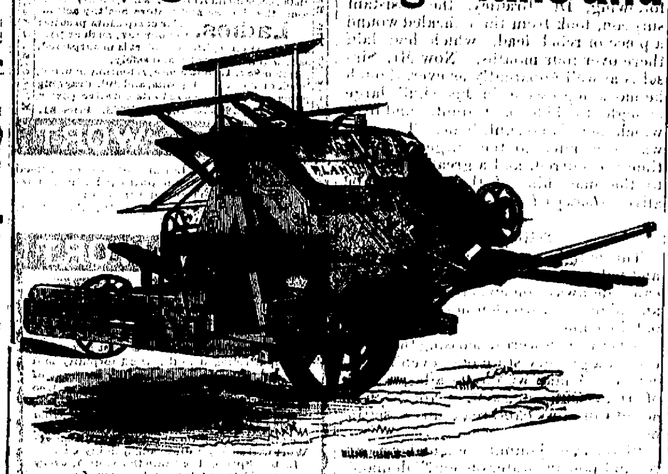
Special attention given to repairing Watches.

W. W. BOSTWICK,
224 Main Street.

CHEAP JIM.

Below I give you cuts of the two leading BINDERS of the day. Don't buy until you see them. "Cheap Jim" is always ahead in what the farmers want. By calling at his warehouse, on Sixth street in front of Manner's Livery Stable, you can see

The Light Running Plano and



Deering Twine Binders, Set Up.

Coshocton, Ohio.

J. W. CULLISON,

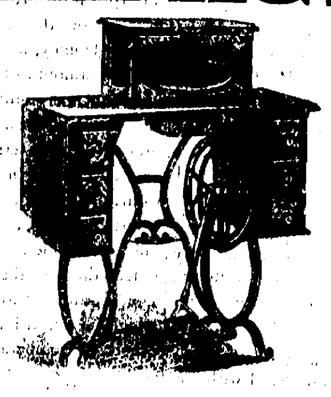
WILL BE DRAWN JUNE 20th, 1883.

FREE GIFT

—TO—

Some one of the Thousands who read

THE AGE.



We have in our possession the following receipted bill:

COSHOCTON, O., Feb. 27, 1883

The Coshocton Age:

To J. W. SHAW, DR.

One No. 8 $60 White Sewing Machine.

Received Payment,

J. W. SHAW.

This Machine is the best made by the White Sewing Machine Company, and is not excelled by any machine manufactured. It contains six drawers, drop leaf, and all the attachments, and is elegantly nickle plated. We propose to give this machine to some subscriber of The Age, after the following plan:

To every new subscriber paying one year in advance we will give a ticket.

To every old subscriber who pays all arrearages and one year in advance we will give a ticket.

To every subscriber who is now paid in advance, and who gives us $1.50 for another year we will give a ticket.

In the near future, duplicate tickets of those given out will be placed in a hat and thoroughly mixed. A boy will then be blindfolded, who will draw one ticket, and the person holding the corresponding ticket will be entitled to the machine.

Every one who gives us $1.50 per year for THE AGE will get value received, in the paper alone; and in addition thereto may receive this $60 Sewing Machine.

None of the employees of this office will be given an opportunity to compete. The Machine must go to some one of our patrons.

CENTRAL HALL

Clothing Emporium

—AND—

TRUNK STORE,

Leads all Competitors in Styles and Prices of Clothing,

And Quantity and make of Trunks. We have facts to sustain our position, and these facts are at all times

Welcome to the Public.

If you ask us to present them we ask you in return to come into our Store and compare our Goods and prices with Goods you have purchased and Prices you have paid in the past.

Do not feel that you are not Welcome unless you purchase from us, this is a Mistake, for we know that the Looker of to-day is the Buyer of to-morrow You are all

WELCOME.

I. WERTHEIMER.

EVERYBODY IS PLEASED

With our stock of Spring and Summer Suitings, and the universal opinion of our customers is that for the quality of goods offered

OUR PRICES ARE THE LOWEST!

Everything desirable in English, Scotch and French Cloths and Cassimeres at very low prices. One trial will convince you that you can save money by trading with

HACK, THE TAILOR,

Main Street, - - Coshocton, Ohio.

SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO.

ANNUAL SALES, 50,000 TONS.

This old and reliable Fertilizer, which has been on the market for eighteen years, is unsurpassed for use on Farm, Garden, Lawn, or Flower Bed. It is a complete manure, rich in all the necessary elements. The Farmer who plants his crops, looking to the money they will return, finds that every dollar's worth of

SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO

applied to the soil, repays its cost many times over. Try it, and be convinced. Pamphlets, with testimonials, etc., forwarded free. If there is no local agent in your vicinity, address

GLIDDEN & CURTIS,
Gen'l Selling Agents, Boston, Mass.

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To the Bee-Keepers of Coshocton and Tuscarawas Counties.

GENTLEMEN:—At a Convention held by the Bee-Keepers Association at City Hall, Coshocton, May 2d, I was requested to give through the columns of THE COSHOCTON AGE my method of preparing bees for the honey season. As this is one of the most important questions connected with apiaculture I feel inadequate to the task, but will give you a few of the outlines of what I consider the best method of preparation. I do not write from mere fancy as some do, but give you actual experience.

Having written several articles on apiaculture, and especially on the method of preparation, I must of necessity fall into the same line of thought, to some extent, that may be found in former articles.

I commence my treatment for the coming season the fall previous, in the month of October or November—am governed to some extent by the season. I would first know the exact condition of each colony; if they are brooding up in good shape, well; if not I would proceed at once to stimulate by feeding syrup made from white sugar, and continue so to do until my bees are brooding properly. By this method I increase my bees in number, and by so doing raise the temperature in the hive and better prepare to counteract the cold during the winter season. My bees are now supposed to be in good shape for wintering, except winter packing. I now draw from each hive three frames (I use the Langstroth frame) then place the remaining frames so as to be an equal distance from the sides of the hive; this admits a chaff division board between the outside frame and the outside of the hive. I then place upon the top of the frames small sticks from one-half to one inch thick, extending crosswise on the frames and reaching to the side cushions. (I would here say Mr. Root, of Medina, Ohio, furnishes a little device admirably adapted to this purpose). Upon this I lay my chaff cushion. My bees are now in shape for wintering on their summer stands. This gives them access to each frame in the hive during the winter in bulk, an important item in the wintering of bees. My bees are not interfered with until mild weather, some of which we generally have in February. At this season, if favorable and bees fly, I would commence stimulating by feeding simply sweetened water, say half tea cupful per day to each colony. I feed only, understand, on days that bees can fly, and continue occasionally until fruit bloom appears. I now have a populous hive of bees ready to gather and store pounds of honey per day. I have produced swarms as early as the 17th of May by this method. I produced from nine colonies last season over one thousand pounds of honey, and increased to twenty-five colonies.

But to return to the subject. I left my bees storing honey from fruit bloom. Now is the time to realize for my labor. If I am going to work my bees for extracted honey I want my hive not less than 22,000 cubic inches inside the frames, but if I propose to work for comb honey I do not want the brood chamber over two-thirds this size, or about 15,000 cubic inches. As soon as my bees commence gathering from fruit blossom I place on my hive the surplus boxes with half story or twenty-eight one-pound sections, with a sufficient amount of comb foundation for starters. An inquiry may be suggested right here, why use the half story in preference to full story? Here is the answer and I think satisfactory. You are aware that bees cannot work wax at a temperature less than ninety or one hundred degrees—in order to attain this degree the bees must cluster in the surplus chamber to generate this heat. Suppose your surplus chamber contains eighteen cubic inches and it would require four quarts of bees to generate the necessary amount of heat; now you have four quarts of bees doing nothing but heating your hives, but suppose we reduce this space one-half and use two quarts of bees for heating the chamber; now we have two quarts of bees not needed in the capacity of heaters. What is to be done with these bees? It is against their instinct to lay idle. They go to the fields, gather and store, and by this means we add to the gathering capacity of the hive. The heating of the hive is upon the principle, the less the space the less the fuel required. A second query might suggest itself to some, Why let your bees to the surplus chamber so soon after the honey season approaches? Is there not danger of taking too much honey and creating a scarcity in the brooding department? The bees are governed in this by their instinct. Let us examine this. A populous hive is essential to a bee keeper. If we have plenty of bees in a colony, we can look for pounds of honey; we do this then for several reasons. First, if we let our bees to the surplus chamber we avoid crowding the queen as they will surely do during the season if confined to the brood chamber. They will fill every available cell that ought to be left for the queen to replenish the hive with workers, and the consequence is your colony dwindles, you realize poorly in honey and probably loose your colony during the season. Second, young bees neither gather nor carry any stores from twelve to fifteen days after issuing from the cell, but they do kitchen work or work in the brood chamber. Such as trimming up and cleaning out cells, etc. Now confine your bees to the brood chamber and and the young bees are crowded out and we find them laying upon the outside of the hive idle in con equence of not having room. Otherwise the old bees could work in the surplus chamber and give employment to thousands of young bees in the brood chamber. There is another advantage derived from this method of treatment. You obtain comb honey nearly a month sooner; you have the advantage of the early market; you can also have the apple and poplar bloom honey which we seldom get without this mode of treatment. There are many other facts connected with this mode of treatment to which I might call your attention in preparing and handling bees during the honey season, which I may speak of at some future time. As I have already trespassed on space, I shall leave the subject for your consideration.

A. B. THOMPSON.

IMPORTANT LAW SUIT DECIDED.—In 1876, Joseph Donley, of Bedford township, this county, as surety for his nephew, Thomas B. Donley, executed his bond to the Liberty Improvement Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa., for the sum of $3,000 conditioned to pay any indebtedness incurred by the said Thomas B. Donley to said bank. Thomas B. Donley was at the time in partnership with John McNabb and George W. Humbert, carrying on business in the city of Pittsburgh, under the firm name of Donley, McNabb & Co. The firm of Donley, McNabb & Co., borrowed money from the bank, and for which gave their firm notes amounting in the aggregate to $3,000. Said notes were indorsed by the individual members of the firm, and in their individual capacity. In a suit on the notes and bond the Court of Common Pleas, at the April term, 1878, gave judgment in favor of the bank, and against Joseph Donley, for the sum of $3,000, the full amount of the bond, which judgment was confirmed by the District Court of Coshocton county. On proceedings in error the Supreme Court Reversed the judgment of the Court of Common Pleas and District Courts, holding that the bond was only applicable as a security for the indebtedness of the said Thomas B Donley, and not for any indebtedness which he might jointly contract with others.—[Democrat.

WINSTON, FORSYTH Co., N. C.

GENT.—I desire to express my thanks for your wonderful Hop Bitters. I was troubled with dyspepsia for five years previous to commencing the use of your Hop Bitters some six months ago. My cure has been wonderful. I am pastor of the First Methodist Church of this place, and my whole congregation can testify to the great virtues of your bitters.

Very respectfully,
REV. H. FEREBEE.

Evil is wrought by want of thought as by want of heart.

ONE SUFFERING SOUL HAPPY

"If I can send one suffering soul to you," writes James Corbin, of Washburn Ill., "I will be happy. *Samaritan Nervine* cured me and will cure all cases of fits." $1.50.

It is on the smooth ice we slip; the roughest path is safest.

Charles Ludlow, Springfield, O, says: "Brown's Iron Bitters is having an extensive sale in this market and is giving satisfaction."

He keeps his road well enough who gets rid of bad company.

☞The diamond Dyes for family use have no equals. All popular colors easily dyed, fast, and beautiful. 10 cents a package for any color.

One day is worth three to him who does everything in order.

We do not as a rule allow ourselves to use our editorial columns to speak of any remedy we advertise, but we feel warrented in saying a word for Hood's Sasaparilla. Sarsaparilla has been known as a remedial agent for centuries, and is recognized by all schools of practice as a valuble blood purifier. It is put up in forms of almost infinate variety, but Messrs. Hood & Co. (Lowell Mass.), who are thoroughly pharamaceists, have hit upon a remedy of unusual value. Certainly they have vouchers of cures which we know to be most extrardinary. May 12 4w

Every man can boast of one admirer.

A SUFFERER FROM RHEUMATISM,

I limped about for years, with a cane, and could not bend down without excruciating pain. Parker's Ginger Tonic effected an astonishing cure and keep me well. It is infalible M. Guilleloyle, Binghamton, N.Y.

Nothing is more important than to understand the subject about which you propose to instruct others.

I KNOW WHEREOF I SPEAK,

for I have used it extensively. I regard Parkers Ginger Tonic a most excellent remedy for kidney, lung and stomach disorders. It invigorates without intoxicating. J. Francis. Religo Philos. Journal, Chicago.

We have a thousand reasons wherewith to condemn our neighbor, but not one wherewith to excuse.

No such remedy of merit as Ely's Cream Balm, for the cure of Catarrh, Hay Fever and colds in the head. It is not a liquid snuff. No dread attending the application. Price 50 cts.

I could scarcely speak; it was almost impossible to breathe through my nostrils. Using Ely's cream balm a short time I was entirely relieved. My head has not been so clear nor voice so strong in years. I reccommend this admirable remedy to all afflicted with Catarrh or colds in the head. J. O. Tichenor, Dealer in Boots and Shoes, Elizbeth, N. J.

Ely's Cream Balm, for Catarrh, Hay Fever, cold in the head, &c., has by its superior merits nearly supplanted the use of other like remedies with my customers. Though opposed to reccomending patent medicines as a class, I make this one of a few exceptions, and offer it to my friends and customers as the best remedy for the purposes I have sold. W. A. Connover, Druggist, Newark N. J.

A false friend is like a shadow on the sun-dial—appearing in sunshine, and vanising in shade.

SCOFULA. A medicine that destroys the germs of Scrofula and has power to root it out is appreciated by the afflicted. The remarkable cures of men, women and children as described by testimonials, prove Hood's Sarsaparilla a reliable medicine containing remedial agents which eradicate Scrofula from the blood. 100 doses $1.00. Sold by all dealers. C. I Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Study and Stimulants.

A very remarkable and interesting volume is about to be added by Mr. K. Arthur Reade to the curiosities of literature. Mr. Reade, who is not a temperance advocate, or anything of that kind, but merely a curious observer of natural phenomena, has collected together an enormous amount of testimony from literary men, artists and others upon their experience in the use of tobacco and alcohol. He has letters from the Duke of Argyll, Matthew Arnold, George Beard, Professor Blackie, Wilkie Collins, Mr. Edison, Charles Reade, Victor Hugo, Mr. Hamerton, Thomas Hardy, Dr. Holmes, James Martineau, James Payne, Bull Run Russell and a host of others.

The most remarkable lesson to be drawn from this entire collection is the fact that the majority of those whose names are foremost in the ranks of brain-workers are remarkably temperate men. The greatest smoker among them is Mark Twain, who owns up to having smoked immoderately during thirty-eight years. His health is excellent, and he smokes 300 cigars a month. Edison finds stimulant in chewing tobacco. "Bull Run" Russell is an inveterate smoker and a good liver generally. Wilkie Collins believes in tobacco; Charles Darwin snuffed; Argyll neither smokes nor drinks; Arnold drinks claret; Beard believed in tea, cocoa, and tobacco; Professor Blackie drinks wine, and hates tobacco; Mr. Childs, of Philadelphia, never indulges; Freeman stimulates on sleep; Gladstone takes a little wine for his stomach's sake; Hamerton is not a teetotaler; Hardy does not smoke; Dr. Holmes and Mr. Howells believe in abstinence; Payne is a constant smoker; Reade is a tobacco hater; Taine writes on coffee and cigarettes. The sum total of the entire testimony appears to be that a man should study himself, and use but not abuse that which best agrees with his peculiar organization.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

The Ruins of the Tuileries.

The area within and about the ruins of the Tuileries has now been entirely cleared of the mass of fallen debris with which it was encumbered, and the demolition of those parts of the buildings that still stand has been commenced during the past week. The work can proceed but slowly, owing to the precautions that have to be taken to preserve from injury those fragments possessing any artistic or historical value. The operations, which occupy sixty skilled workmen, have been started on the river front. The central pavilion will be attacked in a day or two. According to the unanimous testimony of those engaged in the demolition, the palace is a marvel of defective construction. The masonry, with the exception of the facing-stones, consists of fillings only, and the interior, so generally admired, is found to be only a molding affixed to the rough stones, instead of being carved from the solid block, as every one supposed. It is rumored that an Anglo-American company has purchased the Pavilion d'Honneur as it stands, with the intention of removing and re-erecting it in the Crystal Palace grounds at Sydenham, while the torcheres (figures holding lamps) of the Salle des Marechaux have certainly been bought by the Russian government for the St. Petersburg museum.—*The Architect.*

Living with Lead in his Head.

We have heard much lately about Justice Haight, of Pennsylvania, living many days after a bullet had been fired in his brain. A more peculiar case is now a resident of this county. George Sinsel, of Newfane, was a private in the Eighth New York Heavy Artillery. At the charge on the rebel works at Petersburg on the 16th day of June, 1864, a minnie ball struck him in the head, breaking the skull. The ball divided, part going outside and part going under the skull. For three days he lay on the field and was reported dead. After this time he wandered into a hospital and was treated, the physicians taking out a number of bones from his head. While there he was under the care of Dr. Moore, and on the 23rd day of October following, Dr. Bradley, the assistant surgeon, took from the unhealed wound a piece of rebel lead, which had lain there over four months. Now Mr. Sinsel is as well apparently as ever, though he has a depression in his skull large enough to hide a walnut, and over which there is no skull bone. The case was a wonder to the surgeons at the time it occurred, and a greater wonder to the man himself that he should be alive.—*Lockport (Pa.) Journal.*

Setting Hens.

This is the season when hens run mad and will not be comforted unless they can hide away somewhere and sit day and night on a wooden nest egg or an old door-knob.

Several men were discussing this question in a grocery store one evening recently. A man who owns a large flock of Dorkings remarked, "Not even an act of Congress can break up a sottin' hen."

"Ever tried jammin' 'em under a barrel and pourin' water on 'em?" demanded the man on the sugar barrel.

"Yes," said the Dorking man, "I've poured water on 'em till they grew web-footed, like a blamed duck, and afterwards found em in an old coal hod settin' away on lumps o' coal."

"Tie a red rag round one wing," said a man who was eating cheese and crackers. "That'll fix 'em."

"Might's well offer 'em a chromo," said the Dorking man, "I tied a whole red woolen shirt on one last spring, and dog my cats if she didn't make a nest of it and set three weeks on the buttons!"

Then the grocer said it was time to close up, and each man girded off his loins and slowly filed out.—*Detroit Free Press.*

"Then, if I understand you," said a merchant to a customer, "you do not intend to pay me the amount you owe." "Your understanding is correct, Cap'n." "And you call yourself an honest man, do you?" "Yes, sir. If I were not honest, I would tell you that I intend to pay, but being honest I do not wish to deceive you." He may have been dishonest but he was evidently not a liar.

A Slight Mistake.

Printers are liable to err. So, at least, thought the young man who blushed to the tips of his ears as he stepped up to the society editor's table: "Good morning. What is it, sir?" was the affable greeting.

"You made a little mistake in your announcements yesterday, sir."

"Very likely. It is almost impossible not to make a mistake sometimes. What was it?"

"You said me and Lizzie P[illegible] were bothered, when we are not bothered at all. We are betrothed, sir. Quite a difference."

"Ah! I presume you see the difference now more than you will in the future. However, I will smooth the matter out. Good morning, sir."—*Baltimorean.*

Affluence is always within the easy reach of the British literary man. All he has to do is to visit America and go home and write a book giving this bloomin' country particular fits. This will make him solid with his compatriots, and cause them to come down handsomely. Then, after a year or two, he pays us a second visit, and on returning to his native heath he writes a second book, in which he takes back all the misrepresentations, all the satire and all the lies in his first volume, and gives us taffy instead. His second book consequently takes here, as his first one did over there.—*Boston Transcript.*

A Philadelphia philanthropist has begun a crusade against the use of tobacco among the public school children, and will direct his especial attention to stopping the smoking of cigarettes. He is a principal in one of the schools, and has petitioned the Board of Education to take official interest with him.

If it were possible

to get the testimony of the multitude who have used HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA for debility, languor, lassitude, and that general feeling of stupidity, weariness and exhaustion which every one feels during this season, we should be able to present to our readers such an overwhelming mass of commendatory messages, that the few who have not tried it would do so at once. It is a positive fact, and has been so effectually demonstrated that no one to-day denies it, that Hood's Sarsaparilla contains more real medicinal value than any article before the people.

What a Man Did with Kidney Complaint

DRACUT, MASS.

MESSRS. C.I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.:

Dear Sirs—I have suffered from kidney complaint and biliousness for fifteen years. Have tried everything and never got any good. Last January, before I commenced taking HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA, everything I ate bloated me all up, pain in my chest and arms, headache and dizzy. I could not get up without feeling weary and all fagged out. Many mornings I was obliged to lie down on the lounge. To do any work seemed almost impossible. Have taken two bottles. The backache, dizziness, pain in my chest and arms, and that feeling of intense weariness are all gone. I can eat anything and it does not press me at all. Feel just like work; in fact, like a new man. Can heartily recommend HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA, and hope all who desire to know anything about it will come to me and ask what I think of it. Very truly yours,

JONATHAN J. COBURN.

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA

Works through the blood, *regulating, toning and invigorating* all the functions of the body. Sold by druggists. Price $1, or six for $5. C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

The Bad and Worthless.

are never *imitated* or *counterfeited*. This is especially true of a family medicine, and it is positive proof that the remedy *imitated* is of the highest value. As soon as it had been tested and proved by the whole world that Hop Bitters was the purest, best and most valuable family medicine on earth, many imitations sprung up and began to steal the notices in which the press and people, of the country had expressed the merits of H. B., and in every way trying to induce suffering invalids to use their stuff instead, expecting to make money on the credit and good name of H. B. Many others started nostrums put up in similar style to H. B., with variously devised names in which the word "Hop" or "Hops" were used in a way to induce people to believe they were the same as Hop Bitters. All such pretended remedies or cures, no matter what their style or name is, and especially those with the word "Hop" or "Hops" in their name or in any way connected with them or their name, are imitations or counterfeits. Beware of them. Touch none of them. Use nothing but genuine Hop Bitters, with a bunch or cluster of green Hops on the white label. Trust nothing else. Druggists and dealers warned against dealing in imitations or counterfeits. No. 1.

KIDNEY-WORT

HAS BEEN PROVED
The SUREST CURE for
KIDNEY DISEASES.

Does a lame back or disordered urine indicate that you are a victim? THEN DO NOT HESITATE; use Kidney-Wort at once, (druggists recommend it) and it will speedily overcome the disease and restore healthy action.

Ladies. For complaints peculiar to your sex, such as pain and weaknesses, Kidney-Wort is unsurpassed, as it will act promptly and safely.

Either Sex. Incontinence, retention of urine, brick dust or ropy deposits, and dull dragging pains, all speedily yield to its curative power. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Price $1.

Kidneys, Liver and Bowels.

[illegible]-WORT

"[illegible] Legard, of this city, used to be drawn double from painful Kidney Disease. Kidney-Wort cured him."—Jas. M. Kinney, Druggist, Allegheny City, Pa., Aug. 23 '82.

[illegible]-WORT

[illegible] CURE for all diseases of the [illegible] and —LIVER—

[illegible]

Malaria. If you are suffering from malaria, have the chills, are bilious, dyspeptic, or constipated, Kidney-Wort will surely relieve and quickly cure.

In the Spring to cleanse the System, every one should take a thorough course of it.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Price $1.

KIDNEY-WORT

"I've gained 20 lbs. in two months," writes Mr. J. C. Power, of Trenton, Ill., (Dec. 2-82), "and am a well man. I'd suffered with liver disorders since 1862. Kidney-Wort cured me." Strong words from a New York clergyman: "I unhesitatingly recommend Kidney-Wort. It greatly benefitted me," says Rev. C. R. Kemble, of Mohawk, N. Y.

[illegible]-WORT

[illegible] CURE OF CONSTIPATION.

[illegible] Kidney-Wort [illegible]

PILES. [illegible]

[illegible] Druggists Sell

[illegible]-WORT

"For 12 years," writes Lyman T. Abell, of Georgia, Vt., "I found no relief from piles, until I tried Kidney-Wort. It has cured me."

[illegible]-WORT

[illegible] CURE FOR RHEUMATISM

[illegible] BOWELS. [illegible] DISEASES [illegible]

[illegible] Burlington Vt.

K[illegible]-WORT

"I had habitual costiveness, pain in the back and rheumatism," writes S. J. Scott, Burlington, Vt. "Kidney-Wort has cured all them."

Something for Everybody

Read, Mark and Inwardly Digest.

ASHBURNHAM, MASS., Jan. 14, 1880.

I have been very sick over two years, and was given up as past cure. I tried the most skillful physicians, but they did not reach the worst part. My lungs and heart would fill up every night and distress me very bad. I told my children I never should die in peace until I had tried Hop Bitters. I took two bottles. They helped me very much indeed. I took two more; and am well. There was a lot of sick folks here who saw how they cured me, and they used them and are cured, and feel as thankful as I do.

MRS. JULIA G. CUSHING.

BATTLE CREEK, MICH., Jan. 31, 1880.

I have used seven bottles of Hop Bitters, which have cured me of a severe chronic difficulty of the kidneys, called Bright's disease by the doctors.

RODNEY PEARSON.

WALHEND, KANSAS, Dec. 8, 1881.

I write to inform you what great relief I got from taking your Hop Bitters. I was suffering with neuralgia, dyspepsia, nervous debility, and woman's troubles. A few bottles have entirely cured me, and I am truly thankful for so good a medicine.

MRS. MATTIE COOPER.

CEDAR BAYOU, TEXAS, Oct. 28, 1882.

I have been bitterly opposed to any medicine not prescribed by a physician of my choice. My wife, fifty-six years old, had come by degrees of disease to a slow sun-down, and doctors failed to benefit her. I got a bottle of Hop Bitters for her, which soon relieved her in many ways. My kidneys were badly affected, and I took twenty doses, and found much relief. I sent to Galveston for more, but word came back, none in the market, so great is the demand; but I got some elsewhere. It has restored both of us to good health, and we are duly grateful. Yours, J. P. MAGET.

NEW BLOOMFIELD, MISS., Jan. 2, 1880.

Gents—I have been suffering for the last five years with a severe itching all over. I have used up four bottles of your Hop Bitters, and it has done me more good than all the doctors and medicines that they could use on or with me. I am old and poor, but feel to bless you for such a relief from your medicine and torment of the doctors. I have had fifteen doctors at me. One gave me seven ounces of solution of arsenic; another took four quarts of blood from me. All they could tell was that it was skin sickness. Now, after these four bottles of your medicine, I am well, and my skin is well, clean and smooth as ever.

HENRY KNOCHE.

MILTON, DEL., Feb. 10, 1880.

Being induced by a neighbor to try Hop Bitters, I am well pleased with it as a tonic medicine, it having so much improved my feelings, and benefited my system, which was very much out of tone, causing great feebleness for years.

MRS. JAMES BETTS.

KALAMAZOO, MICH., Feb. 2, 1880.

I know Hop Bitters will bear recommendation honestly. All who use them confer upon them the highest encomiums, and give them credit for making cures—all the proprietors claim for them. I have kept them since they were first offered to the public. They took high rank from the first, and maintained it, and are more called for than all others combined. So long as they keep up their high reputation for purity and usefulness I shall continue to recommend them—something I have never before done with any other patent medicine.

J. J. BABCOCK, M. D., & Druggist.

KAHOKA, MO., Feb. 9, 1880.

I purchased five bottles of your Hop Bitters of Bishop & Co., last fall, for my daughter who had been sick for eight years, and am well pleased with the Bitters. They did her more good than all the doctors or medicine she has taken, and have made her perfectly well and strong.

WM. T. McCLURE.

GREENWICH, Feb. 11, 1880.

Hop Bitter Co., Sirs—I was given up by the doctors to die of scrofula consumption. Two bottles of your Bitters cured me. They saved my life, and I am grateful.

LEROY BREWER.

GREENWICH, N. Y., Feb. 12, 1881.

Hop Bitters are the most valuable medicine I ever knew. I should not have any mother now but for them.

HENRY KNAPP.

LONE JACK, MO., Sept. 14, 1879.

I have been using Hop Bitters, and have received great benefit from them for liver and kidney complaint and malarial fever. They are superior to all other medicines.

P. M. BARNES.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 28, 1879.

My better-half is firmly impressed with the idea that your Hop Bitters is the essential thing to make life happy.

B. POPE, Sec'y, Plain Dealer Co.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Sept. 3, 1880.

Gents—I have been taking your Hop Bitters and received great help from them. I will give you my name as one of the cured sufferers. Yours,

MRS. MARY F. STARR.

GRENADA, MISS., Nov. 3, 1879.

My daughter, now a young mother, is using your Hop Bitters, and is greatly pleased with the beneficial effects on herself and child.

D. D. MEANS, Proprietor New South.

SANDERTON, PA., Nov. 6, 1879.

Dear Sir—I have used four bottles of your Hop Bitters, and they have cured me. I had diarrhœa, dyspepsia, and chronic inflammation of the bowels, and was giddy in the head and nervous.

FRED. THUNSBERGER.

PAULDING, OHIO, Feb. 2, 1880.

Gents—Have used two bottles of Hop Bitters in my family, and think them the best medicine ever made.

GEO. W. POTTER Banker.

BATTLE CREEK, MICH., Jan. 31, 1879.

Gentlemen—Having been afflicted for a number of years with indigestion and general debility, by the advice of my doctor I used Hop Bitters, and they afforded me almost instant relief. I am glad to be able to testify in their behalf.

THOS. G. KNOX.

NEWSPAPER FOR SALE.

A long established newspaper, of fine circulation, with an excellent stock of material and good jobbing patronage, for sale at a bargain. The publisher, who has run the paper over twenty years, has made enough out of it to be able to rest the remainder of his life. Location in Minnesota. Also a fine newspaper in West Virginia, well established, and having an excellent circulation and good jobbing business, for sale, on account of the ill health of the publisher. Either of these offices can be bought on favorable terms—part cash, and part secured by mortgage. Persons having the requisite amount of capital, and possessing proper business experience, will find either of these newspapers a rare bargain. Address BARGAIN, care Dauchy & Co., New York City.

Mary Stuart Face Powder

Contains no mineral poison. Tint or White 25c a box at L. K. Anderson's. 11-25-1y

Daughters, Wives and Mothers.

Dr. Marchisi's Catholicon a Female Remedy is guaranteed to give satisfaction or money refunded. Will cure female diseases. All ovarian troubles, inflammation and ulceration, falling and displacement, of bearing down feeling, irregularities, barrenness, change of life, leucorrhœa, besides many weaknesses springing from the above, like headache, bloating, spinal weakness, sleeplessness, nervous debility, palpitation of the heart, &c. For sale by druggists. Price $1.00 and $1.50 per Bottle. Send to Dr. J. B. Marchisi, Utica, N.Y., for Pamphlet, free. For Sale by L. K. Anderson.

Dr. CLARK JOHNSONS
Indian Blood Syrup

Cures all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Skin and Blood. Millions testify to its efficacy in healing the above named diseases, and pronounce it to be the best remedy known to man. Guaranteed to cure Dyspepsia. Agents Wanted.

Laboratory 77 West 3d street, New York City, Druggists sell it.

New Lexington, O., April 10, 1880.—Dr. Clark Johnson,—Your justly celebrated Indian Blood Syrup has given me great relief for nervousness and sleeplessness. I would not be without it. S. C. TISS.

SOMETHING NEW

ON SOUTH THIRD STREET,

THE BUCKEYE PLANING MILL CO.

All kinds of Shop work a specialty. Wood Turning and Stair Building done in No. one style and at reasonable prices. All kinds of

Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Flooring, Moldings, &c.

☞Come and see us if you wish to purchase anything in our line. may5-6m.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Education of Linton township, Coshocton county, Ohio, until noon, of the 5th day of June, 1883, for the building of a one story frame school house, to be erected in sub-school District No 3 of said township. Said school house to be completed by the first day of October, 1883. Also the mason work for said school house will be let on the same day to the lowest responsible bidder. Specifications of said school house can be seen at T. J. Platt's store in Plainfield. All bids shall be filed with the township Clerk, and accompanied by sufficient guarantee. The Board of Education reserves the right to reject any or all bids made. Bids for labor and material must be made seperately.

By Order Board of Education.
SAMUEL DAVIS, Clerk.

may12-3w.

TIME TABLE.

(PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R'Y.)

PAN-HANDLE ROUTE.

—o—

Schedule taking effect Jan. 14, 1883.

Trains depart from and arrive at P. C. and St. L. Ry. Depot, at Coshocton, as follows:

GOING WEST.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Express	*1:28 a. m.	*2:16 a. m.
Express	*3:47 a. m.	*2:47 a. m.
Accommodation	+6:41 a. m.	+7:26 p. m.
Express	*1:10 p. m.	*11:10 a. m.
Express	*5:5 p. m.	*2:40 p. m.

GOING EAST.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Express	*2:10 a. m.	*1:23 a. m.
Express	*2:47 a. m.	*3:47 a. m.
Express	*11:00 a. m.	*1:10 p. m.
Express	*5:40 p. m.	*7:53 p. m.
Accommodation	+7:30 p. m.	+6:49 a. m.

*Every day. +Except Sunday.

Local Freight, going West leaves at [illegible] and carries passengers between Coshocton and [illegible]. Going East leaves at 1:10 p. m., and carries passengers between Coshocton and Dennison.

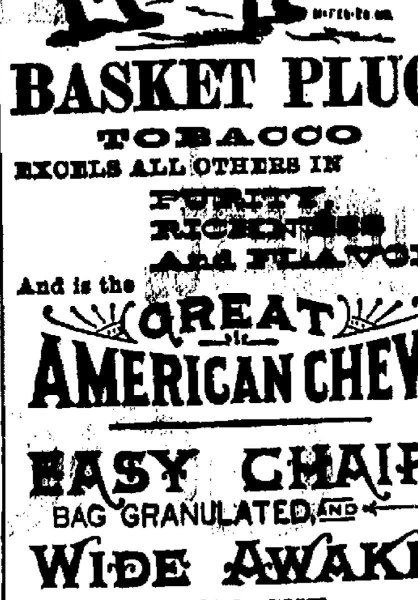
Through coaches from Coshocton to Pittsburgh, Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

Pullman Palace sleeping cars from Coshocton to Harrisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Columbus, Dayton, Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

For time tables, rates of fare, through tickets and further information regarding the running of trains, apply to W. H. Parrish, Ticket Agent, Coshocton, O.

Trains run by Columbus time.

JAS. McCREA, Manager, Columbus, O. E. A. FORD, Gen. Pass. & Tick't Ag't, Pittsburgh, Pa.



BASKET PLUG

TOBACCO

EXCELS ALL OTHERS IN PURITY, RICHNESS AND FLAVOR.

And is the GREAT AMERICAN CHEW

EASY CHAIR BAG GRANULATED, AND WIDE AWAKE LONG CUT,

Are the two most Popular, Delightful and Satisfactory SMOKING TOBACCOS of the day.

Price, 10 Cents for 4 oz. Packages.

SPENCE BROS. & CO., Cincinnati.

THOROUGHBRED

Clydesdale Stallion

AMEER ALI,

Will make the season of 1883, to a limited number of mares, at the stable of

W. & T. POWELL,

In Adams township, Coshocton county, midway between Orange and Avondale.

Ameer Ali's pedigree as recorded in Scottish Clydesdale Stud Book, 5th volume, page 467, is as follows:

Ameer Ali (1910) Bay Clydesdale Stallion, with two white feet. Foaled in 1880.

Bred by Alexander McNiven, Scotland. Imported in fall of 1882, by Messrs. Powell Bros., "Shadeland," Springboro, Crawford county, Pa. Sire Gay Lad (2119) by Prince David (643) by Prince of Wales (673), winner of first prize at the Highland Society's Show, at Aberdeen, in 1869.

The pedigree, as recorded in the Stud Book, extends back through many generations to Glancer, alias Thompson's Black Horse 335, dam, the "Lampits Mare."

TERMS: To insure a mare with foal $20; leaving the county, or parting with the mare forfeits the insurance; payable when the mare is known to be with foal.

If owner of mare looses colt by accident a discount of one-half will be made on insurance.

Pasture furnished to mares, from a distance, free of charge.

POWELL BROS.

Evansburg, O.

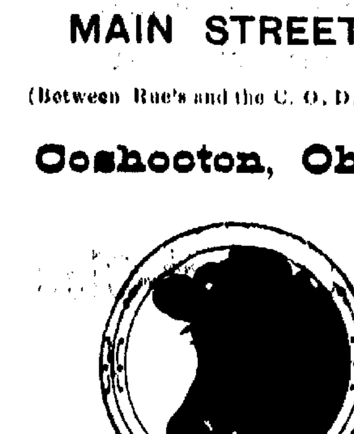
April 4-3m.

CENTRAL MEAT MARKET,

MAIN STREET,

(Between Rue's and the C. O. D. Store,

Coshocton, Ohio.



NOTHING BUT

First-Class Animals Slaughtered.

☞Meat delivered to any part of the city at the lowest living prices.

BUCKLEW & KUNTZ,

Successors to Shaw & Bucklew.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

AT THE OFFICE OF

BUCKLEW & MURPHEY.

MAIN STREET,

COSHOCTON - - - - OHIO.

J. M. COMPTON.

ATTORNEY AT LAW

Coshocton, O.—Office: East side Public Square, in Equity Building.

JOHN D. NICHOLAS. E. W. JAMES.

NICHOLAS & JAMES,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

Coshocton, O.—Will promptly attend to suits in Law, Collections and all Law Business entrusted to their care. Office: On Third St., Opposite Public Square.

R. M. FINLEY. F. A. WEBERT.

FINLEY & WEBERT,

DENTISTS.

Coshocton, O.—Office: Corner Main and Fifth Streets, near Depot. All business entrusted to our care will receive prompt attention.

E. J. STICKLE. SAM. H. NICHOLAS

STICKLE & NICHOLAS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE in City Hall Building.

COSHOCTON, OHIO.

HOWARD W. LUDCOCK,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Main Street, over Lee's Drug Store

J. C. POMERENE.

ATTORNEY AT LAW

Coshocton, O.—Office: North public square, Chestnut street, same as heretofore occupied by Spangler & Pomerene.

E. T. SPANGLER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

Coshocton, O.—Office: North of public square, Chestnut Street, same as heretofore occupied by Spangler & Pomerene.

Rock Candy Cough Cure

Warranted to cure or money refunded, Colds Coughs, Hoarseness, Throat and troubles (also good for children.) Rock Candy Cough Cure contains the healing properties of pure white Rock Candy with Extracts of Roots and Herbs. Only 25c. Large bottles $1.00 cheapest to buy. For sale by L. K. Anderson.

Positive Cure for Piles.

To the people of this county we would say we have been given the Agency of Dr. Marchisi's Italian Pile Ointment—warranted to cure or money refunded—Internal, External, Blind, Bleeding or Itching Piles. Price 50c. a Box. For sale by L. K. Anderson.

A SURE CURE FOR SKIN DISEASES.

By DR. FRAZIER'S MAGIC OINTMENT. Cures as if by magic, Pimples, Black Heads or Grubs, Blotches, and Eruptions on the Face, leaving the skin clear, healthy and beautiful. Also cures Itch, Salt Rheum, Sore Nipples, Sore Lips, Old, Obstinate Ulcers and Sores etc. Sold by all druggists and mailed on receipt of price, 50 cents. M. W. McNaughton & Co., Coshocton, O. feb8-1y.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

When all other remedies fail, Dr. FRAZIER'S ROOT BITTERS will cure General Debility, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, and all diseases arising from a Disordered Stomach, Liver an Kidneys. M. W. McNaughton & Co., Coshocton, O. feb8-1y.

HIS OPINION.

In Clear Sentences an Authority adds his own to the Popular Judgment.

106 West Tenth Street, New York, Aug. 11, 1880.

Messrs. Seabury and Johnson:

I am slow to pin my faith to any new curative agent. BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER has won my good opinion. I find it an exceptionally clean plaster to use and rapid in its action. Many tests of its qualities in my own family, and among my patients, have convinced me that there is no other single article so valuable for popular use, none so helpful in cases of Lame Back, Local Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Congestion of the Bronchial Tubes and Lungs and Lumbago. You may feel free to use my name.

Very truly yours,

[illegible]

Physician [illegible]

[illegible] Seabury & Johnson, Chemists, New York.

PILES! PILES!! PILES!!!

A sure cure for Blind, Bleeding, Itching and Ulcerated Piles, has been discovered by Dr. William, (an Indian remedy,) called Dr. William's INDIAN OINTMENT. A single box has cured the worst chronic cases of twenty-five years' standing. No one need suffer five minutes after applying this wonderful soothing medicine. Lotions and instruments do more harm than good. William's Ointment absorbs the tumors, allays the intense itching, (particularly at night after getting warm in bed) acts as a poultice, gives instant relief, and is prepared only for Piles, itching of the private parts, and for nothing else.

For sale by all druggists and mailed on receipt of price, $1.00. Sold by M. W. McNaughton & Co., Coshocton, O. feb8-1y.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE® NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

In Reply to Rev. Cummings.

To the Editor of The Age—In your issue of 27th ult. we noticed another fusilade from our esteemed friend, Doctor Cummings, which he calls a "parting shot." He seems to be impressed with the idea that we are running away, and is very desirous we should return, in order that he may whisper good counsel in our dull ear, before we get clear out of sight into that elysium, where it is said, "The woodbine twineth." It is true, we thought we had bidden our friend a final adieu, coming to the to the conclusion not to waste ammunition on the learned gentleman, in the vain and fruitless attempt to draw him out, or to show his hand, on the issues, or matter of difference between us. There are however, a few things contained in his platitudes and essays, which may seem to demand a passing notice, else the readers of The Age, might conclude the doctor's last shot had killed us stone dead as Cock Robin! We are happy to announce the wonderful fact, that we still survive his electric shock, for our friend is full of electricity, and may be of dynamite, for ought we know, we still live and breathe easily, which might not have been our good fortune, but for the fact that the doctor's weapon is of very small calibre, and, instead of firing hot shot and shell, of sound Biblical arguments at us, as we had fondly hoped, and ardently desired he would do, we were humiliated, when we discovered nothing in his last shot, but the same old flash in the pan—all ending in smoke, and falling harmless at our feet. Doctor Cummings, however, deserves much credit for being in possession of a genius for new discoveries, and of knowing how to utilize them, as he thinks for his special benefit. At a very late hour, he has discovered that we had made a noisy and ungentlemanly attack on an entire stranger. We think, doctor, that we know you pretty well, though we have never met. This, as an after thought, in the total absence of argument, is decidedly cool, and refreshing, and is viewed at the meridian of Wabash Indiana, as entitling him to a seat, high up in the roll of fame, as an Artful Dodger." We certainly had not the remotest idea, in penning our first article, in which we took some exceptions to the doctor's tirade on "Religious Bigotry" of offending his dignity, or of wounding his pride. We are quite willing an umpire of critics, even at Yankee Ridge, Ohio, shall sit in judgment on this case, and should they render us an adverse decision, we shall hasten to do the "amende honorable," to our sensitive doctor, and beg his pardon. Our friend, hoped we were going to write a series of articles in The Age, to illuminate his darkness; sorry to disappoint his fond expectations; we have neither the time, the talents, the inclination or the egotism to display, in setting ourself up as a reflector of light on opaque bodies. We therefore, deem it utterly superfluous, to keep up an incessant war of words, which might be prolonged till dooms day, outside of the main issues, and which our friend seems so studiously to avoid. If our esteemed doctor were as fruitful in arguments, as he is prolific in assertions, his prayers that we might "grow wiser," might have more weight with us, but we suggest that he keep on praying. The Good Book tells us, that the effectual fervent prayer of the righteous availeth much, and there is no telling what a vast amount of wisdom may be vouchsafed to us on account of his petitions, despite our misgivings, that many prayers, that are offered, rise no highher than a man's head. We are some how, or other, impressed with the belief that we can distinguish and appreciate the difference between old thread bare assertions and platitudes of self styled doctors of divinity, and facts, and arguments, deduced from the volume of divine inspiration. Too many of these learned doctors with their promiscuous nostrums, and prescriptions, have well nigh doctored it to death. In matters of a spiritual nature, we hope ever to be guided by that wisdom, which comes from above, and never assuming to be wise, above that which is written. The doctor's expert friends, who, as he says, have condemned me in express terms, and who perhaps, he could number on the first three fingers of his right hand, should be reminded of his style of meeting issues. Doctor Cummings seems terrified, and exclaims, what ideas? what logic? His exclamation, and his rising inflections, lead us to think his religious microscope is out of order, and is so thickly covered with insects of prejudice, that ... ing but these on his object glass. Were we, his practicing physician, we should put him under vigorous treatment, in which the lancet, calomel, and good French flies, should be freely administered, to reduce his feverish pulse to its normal condition, and anointing his eyes with the true eye salve and sending his microscope to the optician for repairs, he will then more fully appreciate the sublime ideas contained in that beautiful time honored maxim from which he quotes in his expert article under the caption, "Denominationalism." Where the scriptures speak, let us speak, and where they are silent, let us be silent. Had our good friend strictly adhered to the logic of this method, he could never have written those two articles in the manner he did, therefore would have had no controversy with us. Doctor Cummings either doesn't believe it practicable or good policy to observe that maxim, or he utterly fails to comprehend its bearings on religious society, but has stultified it in nearly every line he has written of late. His theory that Denominationalism is not necessarily synonomous with Sectarianism, but has its purpose in the kingdom of God, is another assumption both bold and startling, and we sincerely hope our friend will rise up and explain the differentia existing between tweedle dum, and tweedle dee; and if the doctor can only be induced to give us the whys and the wherefores of this inexplicable statement, without running off to the book of Proverbs, we shall esteem him the most profound logician of the age, and shall never for a moment doubt his ability to split with mathematical precision, the south west side of a hair, and extract the molecules from a thimbleful of moonshine. To conclude, dear doctor, it will make no difference to what class of the genus "Anthropoidus" we belong. We mildly suggest, that you devote more of your precious time to the study of hermeneutics, and less to hypothetical platitudes, all of which is respectfully submitted.

Geo. A. Wellman.

A servant girl fell on a bracket,
Her skull, she did nearly crack it,
St. Jacobs Oil applying,
Saved her from dying—
It proved to be "just the racket."

A steamboat captain from Goshen,
Was hurt by a boiler explosion;
On the pains in his hip,
St. Jacobs Oil got the grip,
He calls it the all-healing lotion.

He who does his best, however little, is always to be distinguished from him who does nothing.

Jesse Thomas, Morristown, says; "Brown's Iron Bitters gave me relief when suffering from weakness, loss of appetite and indigestion."

Honest worth clothed in poverty often trembles upon approaching vice throned in wealth.

Ashburnham, Mass, Jan. 14, 1880

I have been very sick over two years. They all gave me up as past cure. I tried the most skillful physicians, but they did not reach the worst part. The lungs and heart would fill up every night and distress me, and my throat was very bad. I told my children I never should die in peace until I had tried Hop Bitters. I have taken two bottles. They have helped me very much indeed. I am now well. There were a lot of sick persons here who have seen how they helped me, and they used them and are cured, and feel as thankful as I do that there is so valuable a medicine made.

Mrs. Julia G. Cushing.

Take plenty of exercise, and you can use your brain as you please.

Hood's Sarsaparilla gives an appetite and imparts new life and energy to all the functions of the body. Try a bottle and realize it.

The reward of doing one's duty is the power to perform another.

Various Causes—

Advancing years, care, sickness, disappointment, and hereditary predisposition—all operate to turn the hair gray, and either of them inclines it to shed prematurely. Ayer's Hair Vigor will restore faded or gray, light or red hair to a rich brown or deep black, as may be desired. It softens and cleanses the scalp, giving it a healthy action. It removes and cures dandruff and humors. By its use falling hair is checked, and a new growth will be produced in all cases where the follicles are not destroyed or the glands decayed. Its effects are beautifully shown on brashy, weak, or sickly hair, on which a few applications will produce the gloss and freshness of youth. Harmless and sure in its results, it is incomparable as a dressing, and is especially valued for the soft lustre and richness of tone it imparts.

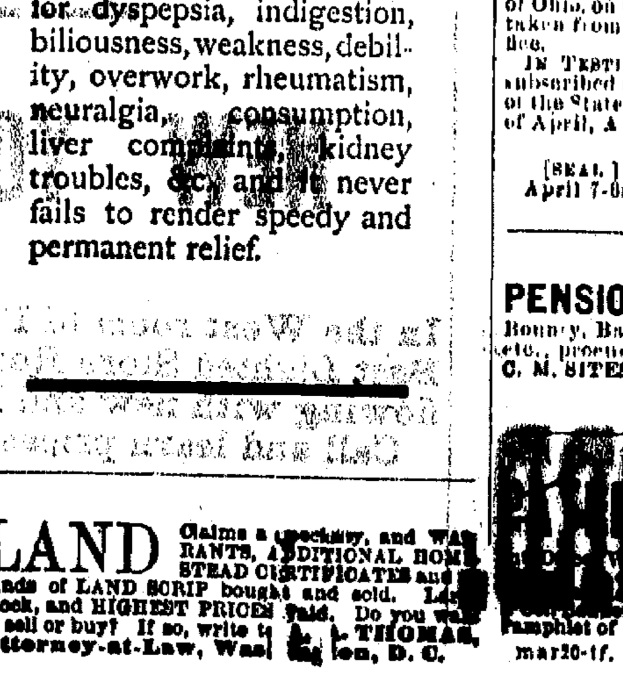
Ayer's Hair Vigor is colorless; contains neither oil nor dye; and will not soil or color white cambric; yet it lasts long on the hair, and keeps it fresh and vigorous, imparting an agreeable perfume.

For sale by all druggists.

Grand Decoration Day Excursions

Wednesday, May 30th, 1883, on the PAN-HANDLE ROUTE. Cheap Excursion Tickets will be sold between all stations on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway, and Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburgh Railroad for all trains scheduled to stop at the required destination, on Tuesday and Wednesday, May 29th and 30th, 1883, good to return until Thursday, May 31st, 1883, inclusive. Children between the ages of five and twelve years will be carried at one-half the regular excursion rate. Apply to nearest Ticket Agent for excursion rates, time of trains, or any particular information in regard to excursion arrangements. may1...

BOOTS AND SHOES.



J. S. STOCKMAN, at old stand, 547, Main street. All work warranted.

ST. JACOBS OIL

TRADE MARK

THE GREAT

GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN.

CURES

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, and all other bodily pains and aches.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cents a bottle. Directions in 11 Languages.

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO. (Successors to A. VOGELER & CO.) Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

CATARRH

HAY-FEVER

A positive cure. ELY'S CREAM BALM. FOR CATARRH and Hay Fever. Agreeable to use. Cures cold in the head, head ache and deafness, or any kind of mucous membranal irritation. Inflamed and rough surfaces. An article of undoubted merit. Apply by the little finger into the nostrils. It will be absorbed, effectually cleansing the nasal passages of catarrhal virus, causing healthy secretions. It allays inflammation, protects the membranal linings of the head from additional colds, completely heals the sores and restores the sense of taste and smell. Beneficial results are realized by a few applications. A thorough treatment will cure. Cream Balm has gained an enviable reputation wherever known, displacing all other preparations. Send for circular containing full information and reliable testimonials. By mail, prepaid 50c. a package, stamps received. Sold by all wholesale and retail druggists. ELY'S CREAM BALM CO., Owego N. Y. nov 25, 1y.

SAMARITAN NEVER FAILS. NERVINE

THE GREAT

NERVE CONQUEROR

The only known specific for Epileptic Fits. Also for Spasms and Falling Sickness. Nervous Weakness quickly relieved and cured. Equalled by none in delirium of fever. Neutralizes germs of disease and sickness. Cures ugly blotches and stubborn blood sores. Cleanses blood, quickens sluggish circulation. Eliminates Boils, Carbuncles and Scalds. Permanently and promptly cures paralysis. Yes, it is a charming and healthful Aperient. Kills Scrofula and Kings Evil, twin brothers. Changes bad breath to good, removing cause. Routs biliousness and clears complexion. Charming resolvent and matchless laxative. It drives Sick Headache like the wind. Contains no drastic cathartic or opiates. Promptly cures Rheumatism by routing it. Restores life-giving properties to the blood. Is guaranteed to cure all nervous disorders. Reliable when all opiates fail. Refreshes the mind and invigorates the body. Cures dyspepsia or money refunded. Endorsed in writing by over fifty thousand Leading physicians in U. S. and Europe. Leading clergymen in U. S. and Europe. Diseases of the blood own it a conqueror. For sale by all leading druggists. $1.50.

The Dr. S. A. Richmond Med. Co., Props., St. Joseph, Mo. (12)

No Whiskey!

Brown's Iron Bitters is one of the very few tonic medicines that are not composed mostly of alcohol or whiskey, thus becoming a fruitful source of intemperance by promoting a desire for rum.

Brown's Iron Bitters is guaranteed to be a non-intoxicating stimulant, and it will, in nearly every case, take the place of all liquor, and at the same time absolutely kill the desire for whiskey and other intoxicating beverages.

Rev. G. W. Rice, editor of the *American Christian Review*, says of Brown's Iron Bitters:

Cin., O., Nov. 16, 1881.
Gents:—The foolish wasting of vital force in business, pleasure, and vicious indulgence of our people, makes your preparation a necessity; and if applied, will save hundreds who resort to saloons for temporary recuperation.

Brown's Iron Bitters has been thoroughly tested for dyspepsia, indigestion, biliousness, weakness, debility, overwork, rheumatism, neuralgia, consumption, liver complaints, kidney troubles, &c., and it never fails to render speedy and permanent relief.

LAND Claims a specialty, and WARRANTS, ADDITIONAL HOMESTEAD CERTIFICATES and all kinds of LAND SCRIP bought and sold. Large Stock, and HIGHEST PRICES Paid. Do you want to sell or buy? If so, write to A. A. THOMAS, Attorney-at-Law, Washington, D. C.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF OHIO.

JUDICIAL.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 73.

JOINT RESOLUTION.

Proposing an amendment to article four of the constitution of the State.

Section 1. *Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio*, (three-fifths of the members elected to each house agreeing thereto), That a proposition to amend the constitution of the State of Ohio be hereby submitted to the electors of the State at the election to be held on the second Tuesday of October, A. D. 1883, as follows:

That sections one, two and six of article four, entitled "judicial" be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 1. The judicial power of the State is vested in a supreme court, circuit courts, courts of common pleas, courts of probate, justices of the peace, and such other courts inferior to the supreme court, as the general assembly may from time to time establish.

Section 2. The supreme court shall, until otherwise provided by law, consist of five judges, a majority of whom shall be necessary to form a quorum or to pronounce a decision, except as hereinafter provided. It shall have original jurisdiction in quo warranto, mandamus, habeas corpus and procedendo, and such appellate jurisdiction as may be provided by law. It shall hold at least one term in each year at the seat of government, and such other terms, there or elsewhere, as may be provided by law. The judges of the supreme court shall be elected by the electors of the State at large, for such term, not less than five years, as the general assembly may prescribe, and they shall be elected and their official term shall begin at such time as may be fixed by law. In case the general assembly shall increase the number of such judges, the first term of each of such additional judges shall be such, that in each year after their first election, an equal number of judges of the supreme court shall be elected, except in elections to fill vacancies and whenever the number of such judges shall be increased, the general assembly may authorize such court to organize divisions thereof, not exceeding three, each division to consist of an equal number of judges; for the adjudication of cases, a majority of each division shall constitute a quorum, and such an assignment of the cases to each division may be made as such court may deem expedient, but whenever all the judges, of either division hearing a case shall not concur as to the judgment to be rendered therein, or whenever a case shall involve the constitutionality of an act of the general assembly or of an act of congress, it shall be reserved to the whole court for adjudication. The judges of the supreme court in office, when this amendment takes effect, shall continue to hold their offices until their successors are elected and qualified.

Section 6. The circuit courts shall have like original jurisdiction with the supreme court, and such appellate jurisdiction as may be provided by law. Such courts shall be composed of such number of judges as may be provided by law, and shall be held in each county, at least once in each year. The number of circuits, and the boundaries thereof, shall be prescribed by law. Such judges shall be elected in each circuit by the electors thereof, and at such time and for such term as may be prescribed by law, and the same number shall be elected in each circuit. Each judge shall be competent to exercise his judicial powers in any circuit. The general assembly may change, from time to time, the number or boundaries of the circuits. The circuit courts shall be the successors of the district courts and all cases, judgments, records, and proceedings pending in said district courts, in the several counties of any district, shall be transferred to the circuit courts in the several counties, and be proceeded in as though said district courts had not been abolished, and the district courts shall continue in existence until the election and qualification of the judges of the circuit courts.

And be it further resolved, that at said election, the voters desiring to vote in favor of said amendment, shall have placed upon their ballots the words, "Judicial constitutional amendment, yes," and the voters who do not favor the adoption of said amendment, may place on their ballots the words, "Judicial constitutional amendment, no;" and if a majority of all the votes passed [cast] at said election shall be in favor of said amendment, then said sections one, two and six herein set forth, shall be and constitute the sections so amended in said judicial article (four) of the constitution of the State of Ohio, and said original sections one, two and six, and also sections five and eleven of said article, shall be repealed and annulled.

E. N. HATHAWAY,
Speaker pro tem. of the House of Representatives.
R. G. RICHARDS,
President of the Senate.

Adopted March 30, 1883.

United States of America, Ohio,
Office of the Secretary of State.

I, James W. Newman, Secretary of State of the State of Ohio, do hereby certify, that the foregoing is a true copy of a Joint Resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, on the 30th day of March, A. D., 1883, as taken from the original rolls filed in this office.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed the great seal of the State of Ohio, at Columbus, the 30th day of March, A. D. 1883.

[SEAL.] JAMES W. NEWMAN,
Secretary of State.

April 7, 6 mon.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF OHIO.

Section Eighteen of Schedule.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 50.

JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing Amendments to the Constitution.

Be it Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That, at the general election to be held on the second Tuesday of October, 1883, there shall be submitted to the electors for their approval or rejection two propositions to amend the constitution of the State, as follows:

FIRST PROPOSITION.

"The additional section" in and with section eighteen of the schedule shall be repealed, and there shall be substituted for it the following:

"The general assembly shall regulate the traffic in intoxicating liquors so as to provide against evils resulting therefrom; and its power to levy taxes or assessments thereon is not limited by any provision of this constitution."

SECOND PROPOSITION.

"The additional section" in and with section eighteen of the schedule shall be repealed, and there shall be substituted for it the following:

"The manufacture of and the traffic in intoxicating liquors to be used as a beverage are forever prohibited; and the general assembly shall provide by law for the enforcement of this provision."

The electors voting in favor of the said first proposition shall have on their ballots the words, "Regulation and taxation of the liquor traffic—Yes" and those voting in favor of the said second proposition shall have on their ballots the words, "Prohibition of intoxicating liquors—Yes."

If either of the said two propositions be thus approved by a majority of the electors voting at the said election then the amendment therein proposed shall constitute a separate section of article fifteen of the constitution.

O. J. HODGE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
R. G. RICHARDS,
President of the Senate.

Adopted April 4, 1883.

United States of America, Ohio,
Office of the Secretary of State.

I, James W. Newman, Secretary of State of the State of Ohio, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of a Joint Resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, on the 4th day of April, A. D., 1883, as taken from the original rolls filed in this office.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed the great seal of the State of Ohio, at Columbus, the 4th day of April, A. D., 1883.

JAMES W. NEWMAN,
Secretary of State.

[SEAL.]
April 7-6m.

PENSIONS for Soldiers on any disease, wound or injury. Fees, $10. Bounty, Back Pay, Discharges for Deserters, etc., procured. 14 years experience. Address C. M. SITES & CO., 604 F St., Washington, D. C. Jan20 tf.

... Pamphlet of Instructions free. mar20-tf.

LOOK! TO MAKE MONEY

Money saved is money made. You can save money by buying Parlor Suits of I. B. Dillin & Co.

You can save money by buying Chamber setts of I. B. Dillin & Co.

You can save money by buying Lounges of I. B. Dillin & Co.

You can save money by buying chairs of I. B. Dillin & Co.

You can save money by buying marble top Tables of I. B. Dillin & Co.

Stop and Reflect.

Positively, you can save money by always calling on I. B. Dillin & Co. for Bureaus, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, and every conceivable article kept by a first-class Furniture Store.

To see is to know, give them a call and they will convince you they advertise nothing but facts.

UNDERTAKING

From this on will be a specialty with us. You can save twenty-five per cent. by calling on us for your Undertaking. Work warranted to be equal to the best.

CASKETS, COFFINS, ROBES, &C. Constantly kept on hand.

Give us a trial and you will find we will give you honest prices.

Yours Resp'y.,
I. B. DILLIN & CO.,
Coshocton, Ohio.

E. McDONALD,

Cor. Main and 3d Streets,
COSHOCTON, O.

Sole Agent for the
CASADAY and
OLIVER CHILLED
PLOWS,
Brown Cultivators,
Milburn Farm Wagons,
And Dealer in
GENERAL HARDWARE,
STOVES, &C.

☞ Call and examine Goods and Prices before Buying.

E. McDONALD.

D. ROSE & SON,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

FURNITURE

AND GENERAL FURNISHING

UNDERTAKERS!

COFFINS,
BURIAL CASES & SHROUDS
of all kinds furnished on call with or without Hearse.

RICKETTS' BLOCK,
Main Street, COSHOCTON, OHIO

CURE GUARANTEED IN ALL CASES.
For old and young, male and female.

MAGNETIC MEDICINE, a brain and nerve food. Positively cures Night Losses, Spermatorrhoea, Impotency, Nervous Debility, Leucorrhoea, Barrenness, and all weakness of (either) the Generative Organs in either sex. It is an unfailing and positive cure. Tones up the debilitated system, arrests all involuntary discharges, removes mental gloom and despondency, and restores wonderful power to the weakened organs. With each order for TWELVE packages, accompanied with five dollars, we will send our GUARANTEE or refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. It is the cheapest and best medicine in the market. Full particulars in Pamphlet, which we mail free to any address. Sold by all Druggists, one package 50c, Six for $2.50, or sent by mail on receipt of price by addressing MAGNETIC MEDICINE CO., DETROIT MICH. ☞ Sold in Coshocton by J. F. Compton, who will issue guarantees.

Sept 30 1 year

Executor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed and qualified as Executor of the Estate of Lewis Redd, late of Coshocton county, deceased.

Dated this 12th day of May, A. D., 1883.
JONATHAN W. REDD.

May 19 3w.

Executor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed and qualified as Executor of ... late of Coshocton ...

Dated ... 15th ...

JAMES J. OGILVIE

May 19 3w.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM.

This elegant dressing is preferred by those who have used it, to any similar article, on account of its superior cleanliness and purity. It contains materials only that are beneficial to the scalp and hair and always

Restores the Youthful Color to Grey or Faded Hair

Parker's Hair Balsam is finely perfumed and is warranted to prevent falling of the hair and to remove dandruff and itching. Hiscox & Co., N.Y. 50c. and $1 sizes, at dealers in drugs and medicines.

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC

A Superlative Health and Strength Restorer.

If you are a mechanic or farmer, worn out with overwork, or a mother run down by family or household duties try Parker's Ginger Tonic.

If you are a lawyer, minister or business man exhausted by mental strain or anxious cares, do not take intoxicating stimulants, but use Parker's Ginger Tonic.

If you have Consumption, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Kidney Complaints, or any disorder of the lungs, stomach, bowels, blood or nerves, Parker's Ginger Tonic will cure you. It is the Greatest Blood Purifier

And the Best and Surest Cough Cure Ever Used.

If you are wasting away from age, dissipation or any disease or weakness and require a stimulant take Ginger Tonic at once; it will invigorate and build you up from the first dose but will never intoxicate. It has saved hundreds of lives; it may save yours.

CAUTION!—Refuse all substitutes. Parker's Ginger Tonic is composed of the best remedial agents in the world, and is entirely different from preparations of ginger alone. Send for circular to Hiscox & Co., N. Y. 50c. & $1 sizes, at dealers in drugs.

GREAT SAVING BUYING DOLLAR SIZE.

FLORESTON COLOGNE.

Its rich and lasting fragrance has made this delightful perfume exceedingly popular. There is nothing like it. Insist upon having Floreston Cologne and look for signature of

Hiscox & Co.

on every bottle. Any druggist or dealer in perfumery can supply you. 25 and 75 cent sizes.

LARGE SAVING BUYING 75c. SIZE.

THE DINGEE & CONARD CO'S BEAUTIFUL EVER-BLOOMING

ROSES

5 SPLENDID VARIETIES $1, all labelled, your CHOICE. 12 for $2. 19 for $3. 26 for $4. 35 for $5. 75 for $10. 100 for $13. Strong Pot Plants for immediate bloom, delivered safely by mail post-paid to all points

WE GIVE a Handsome PRESENT of Choice and valuable ROSES free with every order. We are the only concern making a SPECIAL Business of Roses. Over 60 Large Houses for Roses alone. Our New Guide, a complete Treatise on the Rose, 70pp, elegantly illustrated, sent FREE

THE DINGEE & CONARD CO. Rose Growers, West Grove, Chester Co. Pa

White Bronze Monuments,

Statuary,

PORTRAITS AND BUSTS,

Superior to anything now on the market, for Cemetery purposes.

We are now prepared to furnish those wanting it, with Iron Cemetery Lot Fencing, Bronzed or Painted.

All information cheerfully given. Correspondence solicited.

OFFICE: Equity building, East of Public Square, Fourth Street.

W. H. ROBINSON, Local Agent.

L. B. WOLFE, General Agent for Coshocton and Knox counties.

B. F. SELLS'

LIVERY STABLE,

In rear of Central House,

Main Street, Coshocton, O

Having a good stock of sound, young traveling horses, substantial and fashionable carriages, I am prepared to accommodate the public at all times, at reasonable rates, with Buggies, Carriages, and Saddle Horses.

Horse Feed and Stalls Always Ready

Superintending my business in person, and keeping the best of employees, I am prepared to feed and take the best of care of horses entrusted to my charge, at reasonable rates. Give me a call. B. F. SELLS.

PATENTS. NO PATENT NO PAY is our motto. We have had 14 years experience in procuring Patents, Caveats, Trade-Marks, Copyrights, etc., in this and other countries. Our Hand Books giving full instructions in Patents free. Address R. S. & A. P. LACEY, Patent Att'ys, 604 F st., Washington, D. C. Jan30-tf

J. J. BROWER, M. D

Treats all kinds of Chronic Diseases. Also makes a specialty of the Diseases of Women and Children. Office and residence,

Corner Walnut St., and Burt Ave., Coshocton

Office Hours—From 7 to 9 a. m.; 12 to 2 p. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. mar17-6m.

FARMS FOR SALE

Send your address and receive FREE a copy of the WESTERN RESERVE REAL ESTATE JOURNAL, containing descriptions and price list of the best and cheapest improved farms and other property for sale in the state.

TAYLOR & WOODFORD,
Warren, Trumbull Co., Ohio

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC.

ONCE TASTED, ALWAYS PREFERRED!

This great remedy has won its way to the highest place in the esteem of the most intelligent people. There is hardly a family who does not count it as one of its best friends. Its performance is invariably

BETTER THAN ITS PROMISE

It gives tone and power. For complaints of the Kidneys, Bowels, Stomach, Liver and Lungs, for all the subtle troubles of women and for those bodily disorders induced by excess, over-exertion, mental strain, its effects will surprise and charm you. It is not an essence of ginger. Delicious to the palate, an antidote to intoxicants, ... HISCOX & CO., N. Y.

HAVE YOU CANCER?

IF YOU HAVE,

It can be Cured!

NO CURE, NO PAY!

Dr. J. Kinney, of Coshocton, has had long experience in the treatment of Cancer, and has been very successful. He can cure cancer beyond a doubt, taking them out root and branch, without the loss of blood, and without using the knife.

Cancer, to insure a cure, should be taken at an early stage, but he has effected cures when life had been despaired of. Below will be found the names of a few in this and adjoining counties who have been cured by him:

Joseph Barley, of Dresden, had cancer on the arm; cured in 1865.

Thos. Crosier, of Dresden, had cancer on the shoulder; cured in 1862.

Mrs. Zentmeyer, of Dresden, had cancer on the breast, and she was given up to die. It was cured by Dr. Kinney, and she lived five years, when she died from softening of the brain. Her husband is still living in Dresden.

John Love, of Keene township, had cancer some years since.

Cases have recently been successfully treated as follows:

Ephraim Johnson, of Plainfield, had cancer on lip.

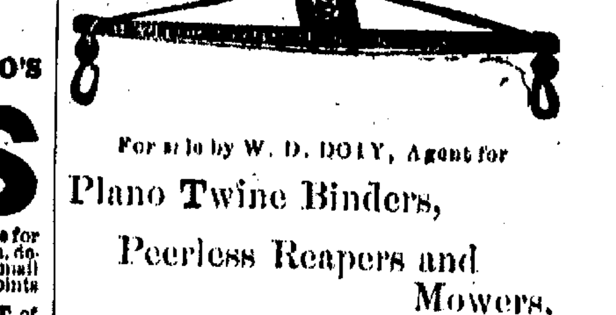
Alexander Love, of Linton, had cancer on lip.

If any who read this have cancer, they should not delay another hour, because now you can be cured, but if let run you may die. Do not accept our word alone, but write to any of the above named parties who can tell you what was done for them. For further particulars call on or address,

DR. J. KINNEY,

COSHOCTON, OHIO.

"The merciful man regardeth the life of his Beast."



You must have them. Saves your horse, harness, wagon, etc. WARRANTED.

For sale by W. D. DOTY, Agent for
Plano Twine Binders,
Peerless Reapers and Mowers,
Hoosier Hay Rakes,
Boss Sickle Grinders,
Ohio Chilled Plows, &c.
Clarks P. O. Coshocton county, Ohio.

Notice of Intention to Build a Bridge.

In compliance with Section 877 of the Revised Statutes of Ohio, notice is hereby given that the Commissioners of Coshocton county have decided to build a bridge across the Walhonding river at or near the Perry Darling ford in Jefferson township. Petitions or remonstrances for or against the location and construction of said bridge, should be filed in the office of the County Auditor and will be considered.

WM. BERRY,
CASIMIR LORENZ,
VINCENT FERGUSON, } Co. Commissioners.
may 10, 1883.

WISE people are always on the lookout for chances to increase their earnings, and in time become wealthy; those who do not improve their opportunities remain in poverty. We offer a great chance to make money. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. Any one can do the work properly from the first start. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. Expensive outfit furnished free. No one who engages fails to make money rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. Jan6-1y.

REST not, life is sweeping by, go and dare before you die, something mighty and sublime leave behind to conquer time." $66 a week in your own town. $5 outfit free. No risk. Everything new. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything. Many are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men, and boys and girls make great pay. Reader, if you want business at which you can make great pay all the time, write for particulars to H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine. Jan6-1y.

$72 A week made at home by the industrious. Best business now before the public. Capital not needed. We will start you. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. You can work in spare time, or give your whole time to the business. No other business will pay you nearly as well. No one can fail to make enormous pay, by engaging at once. Costly outfit and terms free. Money made fast, easily, and honorably. Address True & Co., Augusta, Maine. Jan6-1y.

CITY MEAT MARKET.

Cor. Main and Sixth Sts.

D. C. MARTIN, Prop'r.

BEEF, PORK,
SAUSAGE and
MINCE MEAT.

Free Delivery to any part of the City.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR GOOD STOCK.

D. C. MARTIN,
COSHOCTON, OHIO.

NOTICE TO

TEACHERS.

The Board of School Examiners of Coshocton county, will meet at the

Old Union School House,

COR. THIRD & SYCAMORE STS.,
COSHOCTON, OHIO.

second and fourth Saturdays of March, April, September, October, November, and December, and on the fourth Saturday the remaining months of the year.

Examinations will commence promptly at

—NINE O'CLOCK, A. M.—

Each applicant will be required to pay to the Board of Examiners, before entering upon examination, a fee of

—FIFTY CENTS.—

Applicants are also required to furnish a stamped envelope with their address written thereon, on which the result of their examination will be forwarded to them by mail.

JOSIAH HARRIS, Clerk.

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NewspaperARCHIVE®

Probate Court.

George W. Cooper was appointed admistrator of the estate of Samuel D. Welling, deceased. Bond $6,000.

The last will of Jane Skillman, deceased, was admitted to probate and ordered to be recorded. Isaac Hook and Margaret Miller, the executors named in the will, were appointed by the Court. Bond $4,000.

Marriage licenses were issued to Leonard P. Wilson and Rachel E. Smith, Thomas Wilson and Mary A. Johnson, Isaac Moore and Nancy J. Pears, William S. Lyons and Minnie B. Foster.

Transfers of Real Estate.

Aaron T. Richcreek to John L. Richcreek, 40 acres in Bedford tp., quit claim for $1.

John L. Richrreek to Aaron T. Richcreek, 40 acres in Bedford tp., quit claim, $1.

David H. Richcreek to John L. Richcreek et al., 160 acres in Bedford tp., quit claim, for $800.

Nancy M. Richcreek, as administratrix, to John L. Richcreek et al. 80 acres in Bedford tp., quit claim for $1,600.

Richard Q. Musgrove to Wm. E. Richcreek, 160 acres in Bedford tp., quit claim for $800.

Nancy M. Richcreek, as administratrix, &c, to Wm. E. Richcreek, 80 acres in Bedford tp. quit claim for $1,066 67-100.

Henry Shaw to Joseph W. Masterson, lot No. 1 in West Lafayette, for $125.

Peter Eckert et al. to Amelia Banks ½ of lot 46 in Coshocton for $475.

Andrew Ransopher to Phineas P. Sprague, 81 acres in Franklin tp. for $2,000.

Michael Bretzius to Daniel Hackenbracht, 100 acres in Crawford tp., for $5,000.

John J. Parrish, executor to Wm. McNabb, 79 acres in Bedford tp., for $3,540.

FARMERS in the United States have $12 210,253,362 of capital invested in their business. This sum includes farms, implements, live stock, fertilizers and fences.

Obituary

By request we publish the following from the Coshocton Democrat of May 1:

Mr. John Douglass, a well known citizen of Coshocton, died last Saturday, after a lingering illness of several months, of disease of the Kidneys. He was born in Newcomerstown, January 10,1821, and lived nearly all his life in Coshocton and Tuscarawas counties. He was for many years a Superintendant on the Ohio Canal, and afterward a contractor for the construction of tunnels and bridges, water works basins, &c. He had the reputation of a superior workman on the construction of stone work, especially heavy masonry. The stone arches over some of the railroad tunnels between here and Pittsburgh, were built by Mr. Douglass. For the past ten years he was a member of the Coshocton Presbyterian Church and the funeral services over his remains were conducted yesterday by his pastor, Rev. Wm. E. Munt. The deceased was in all the relations of life an upright and highly respected citizen. His integrity of charachter and honesty of purpose was unquestioned. His wife and two sons survive him. His aged mother is yet living, now something over eighty years old, and attended the funeral services yesterday.

Executor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed and qualified as Administrator of the Estate of Samuel D. Welling, late of Coshocton county, deceased.

Dated this 10th day of May, A. D., 1883.

may26-3w. GEO. W. COOPER.

Executor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned have been appointed and qualified as Executors of the Estate of Jane S. Killman, late of Coshocton county, deceased.

Dated this 19th day of May, A. D., 1883.

ISAAC HOOK,
may26-3w. MARGARET MILLER.

BULL DOG "ON THE SPRING."

In the spring the gushing maiden
Loves to wander 'mid the flowers,
While her father finds enjoyment
Chewing Bull Dog plug for hours,
In the spring the thoughts of "Charlie"
Cause her heart to beat more quick,
While 'her Charlie', chewing Bull Dog,
Tries to get spring clothes on tick;
In the spring the ancient maiden
Tries to act the giddy girl,
While the Bull Dog chewing bachelor,
Gives his dyed mustache a twirl,
In the spring the dashing widow
Has an eye for number two,
While the widower she's watching,
Buys the Bull Dog plug to chew,
In the spring, house cleaning season,
Wife gets husband home to stay,
Husband steps out after Bull Dog
And is seen no more that day.
In the spring the farmers daughter,
Takes the eggs and goes to town,
Buys some Bull Dog first for "father"
Then herself a new spring gown.
In the spring and in the winter
In the summer and in the fall,
Chewers find Bull Dog tobacco
Is the choicest chew of all
In the spring the doubting chewer
Needs but to invest a dime
To discover that the Bull Dog
Is the finest "all the time"

TO SHOEMAKERS!

GO TO

W. S. PALMER'S,

NO. 111 2d STREET,

Where you can find a full assortment of

LEATHER,

SHOE FINDINGS, &c.,

At the lowest cash prices,

JUST OUT.

A TRUE EXPLANATION OF THE MORGAN AFFAIR.

The late attacks upon Freemasonry by Thurlow Weed have made it necessary to publish the facts relative to the abduction of William Morgan: This is done in the volume just out—a work of 400 pages, well printed and illustrated.

In gathering the materials for this book, the author has labored assiduously since 1846, and has personally conferred with many of the parties concerned in the abduction. The reader, therefore, may depend upon these statements, and that this is the only correct account of the matter ever given.

The above work is for sale at the City Drug Store, Coshocton, O. Price, $1.00.

may26-3w.

BENJ. COE,

The Old Reliable Stove and Tin Man,

MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.

Can sell you at bottom prices, Cook Stoves, Oil Stoves, Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware, and anything in the House Furnishing line, a full stock of which is constantly kept on hand.

Tin Roofing and Spouting

A specialty, and at terms that can not be excelled, if duplicated. Call or write for estimates.

HEADQUARTERS

FOR

Horse and Mule Jewelry,

—AT—

A. N. COMPTON'S,

Main Street,

Three Doors East of City Hall,

COSHOCTON, OHIO.

I carry a larger stock of

Harness, Saddles, Collars, Whips, Fly Nets, &c.,

Than any other house in the county, and can offer extra inducements to purchasers. I employ none but the best of workmen, and everything is warranted. Repairing a specialty.

In connection I have a room devoted entirely to TRUNKS and VALISES, and I can sell you any kind of a Trunk for small money. Call and see me.

A. N. COMPTON.

LOOK OUT!

THE

BEE-HIVE

STORE!

Is going to sell on

Decoration Day Only,

A big lot of different kinds of

DRY GOODS

At just One-Half their actual value.

We have put some prices on goods that will surprise you.

LAST DAY

That we give tickets for the

SILK DRESS.

The dress will be drawn in the evening, and the number of the Ticket will be published in the next issue of this paper.

Come in and get $1.00 worth of Goods and secure a chance.

BIGGS & CRAWFORD.

"AWFUL QUIET!"

the way other Merchants in our line of business put it, while.

DAVE & IKE

Can truthfully say that their trade so far this season has been better than ever. You may ask, Why is this thus? We will tell you. It is because we have the

Largest Stock, Latest Styles, Lowest Prices,

Those who inspect our goods invariably become buyers, for it is a fact that we have put the screw on high prices, and when you call on us you will say yourself that what we advertise is true.

DAVE & IKE,

CITY HALL CLOTHIERS,

COSHOCTON, OHIO.

ALL THE TIME!

Some houses have bargains now and then and make a great fuss over them. The old established house of Mrs. W. W. Walker is offering bargains

ALL THE TIME.

Every week, in fact all the year round finds our prices as low as the lowest, which enables us to meet competition

ALL THE TIME.

For instance, we are to-day selling the best Lonesdale, Fruit of the Loom and Hill's bleached Muslins at 9 cents, the cost of it in New York.

The best Indigo Blue Prints at 8c., that cost 8 1-2. Light Prints at 5c. Best Standard Ginghams at only 8 cents. Come in on

DECORATION DAY,

And in connection with the bargains in Black Gros Grain Silks, Black and Colored Cashmeres, Nuns Veilings, Buntings, White Goods, etc., see what a splendid assortment of Black and Colored Brocade Dress Goods that we are selling at 12 1-2 and 15c., former price 15 and 18c.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES,

Our stock was never as complete as this season in handsome designs and quality in Silk, Lisle Thread, and Cotton.

NECKWEAR AMD FANS.

The newest and latest styles, best assortment and prices to suit our customers.

Mrs. W. W. WALKER,

MAIN STREET, NEAR DEPOT.

WANTED!

5,000 LADIES,

—TO SEE—

E. MARKS'

NEW YORK DRY GOODS STORE,

In the West room of Park Hotel Block. It is the Largest, Handsomest and Best Lighted Store Room in Coshocton county, and every Department is overflowing with new and Fashionable Goods at prices that defy all competition.

Call and learn prices before purchasing elsewhere.

E. MARKS,

Coshocton, Ohio.

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